

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1971

Established 1887

WEATHER-PARIS: Paris cloudy. Temp. 78-84 (24-25). Tomorrow cloudy. Forecast temp. 81-87 (27-31). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 67-73 (19-23). Tomorrow cloudy. Forecast temp. 66-72 (19-22). LIHANNEN: Occasional rain. Temp. 62-68 (17-20). Tomorrow cloudy. Forecast temp. 61-67 (17-19). MOSCOW: Cloudy. Temp. 57-63 (14-18). Tomorrow cloudy. Forecast temp. 57-63 (14-18). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذا هو القمر"

Table of exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc.



ON THE MOON—Above, Apollo-15 astronauts David Scott and James Irwin set the lunar rover vehicle. Below, Scott starts to drill for moon core sample.



Chinese Army Seeks Withdrawal Of U.S. Troops From All Far East

By James Reston. PEKING, Aug. 1 (NYT)—While President Nixon's recent efforts to establish normal relations with China, powerful officials of the People's Liberation Army are mounting a campaign for total withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam but also from South Korea, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand. During celebrations of the 44th anniversary this weekend of the founding of the Communist arm, the army opened to the press for the first time a military exhibit in Peking and stressed political functions of armed services at home and abroad. On the whole, this exhibit emphasized that the army is not only a fighting force but a work force and a production force as well. However, the presentation ended with a statement that the army is "determined to liberate the sacred soil of Taiwan." Army was highlighted by a reception for the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party and the Peking diplomatic corps. Huang Yung-cheng, chief of the general staff of the army, in the presence of Premier Zhou En-lai and Ching Ching, the wife of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, called for withdrawal of all American troops from this part of the world. U.S. Withdrawal "United States imperialism," he said, "must completely withdraw its aggressor troops from Indonesia, the southern part of Korea, Japan, the Philippines and all other countries and regions which it has occupied, and stop its interference in the internal affairs of the people of the Middle East and the Arab people as well as the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Breach Widening Between Sudan and Russia

KHARTOUM, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Sudan has told the Soviet Union to cease its protests about this country's counter coup purges by tomorrow, political sources said today. They added that some Soviet advisers already were leaving Khartoum. In short, there is no evidence here that the Chinese government is preparing the Chinese people for any compromise with President Nixon on the Taiwan issue or anything else. Gen. Huang's speech contained a denunciation of "Japanese militarism," which he said is being organized by

'This Crater Is a Gold Mine' Spacemen Roaming Moon Jubilant Over Rock Finds

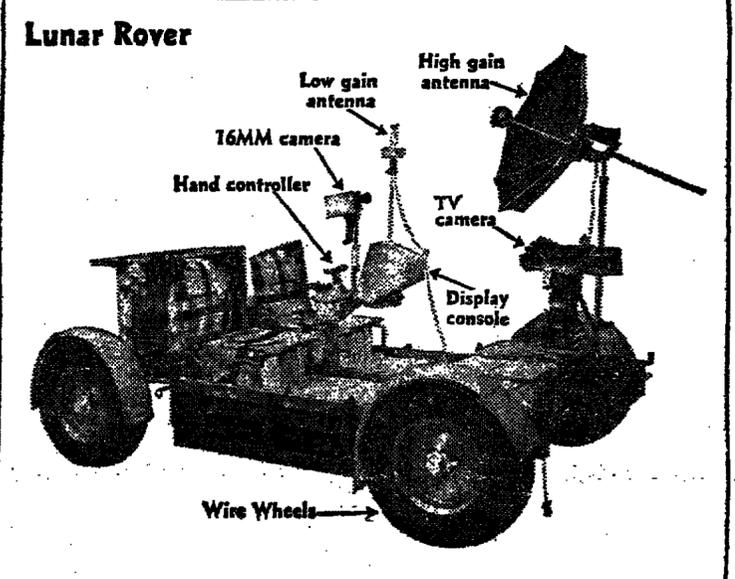
From Wire Dispatches HOUSTON, Aug. 1.—The two American moon-surface explorers triumphed today in the longest outing of their three-day lunar stay. "This crater is a gold mine," Apollo-15 commander David R. Scott exclaimed to mission control here as he and fellow moonman James B. Irwin explored Spur Crater, a deep depression 2.8 miles from their Falcon landing craft. Jubilantly, they called out descriptions of different-colored rocks they took as specimens for later study by scientists on earth. Flight director Gerald Griffin was ecstatic in Houston, saying: "I think without a doubt we've just witnessed the greatest day of scientific exploration that we've ever seen in the space program, possibly of all time." Another official here said the rocks today were "quite possibly material from which the primeval moon was made." Col. Scott and Lt. Col. Irwin debated whether some of their glassy rocks looked green, with Col. Irwin radioing to Houston: "Remember about green cheese (the childhood myth that this is what the moon is made of). Hope it is green when we get home!" In fact, the sun's glare and the gold of their protective visors affected their color vision, and they were thought to have found rocks representing a rainbow of colors—red, orange, gray, white and clear-glass in tint. Their outing today, midway through their moon exploration, was a record for a lunar expedition—7 hours, 12 minutes and 46 seconds, figured from the time that they depressurized their landing module before going outside to the lunar rover. Actual time spent outdoors was six and three-quarter hours. The trip in the rover and afoot on the moon surface—against a background of towering mountains filmed clearly for millions of television viewers on earth—covered 7.8 miles, according to unofficial estimates here. That, too, is a record. Change in Itinerary The farthest destination that had been programmed for today was Front Crater, about five miles from their base, the Falcon landing module in which they had touched down gently at 2216 GMT Friday and which is to take them off the moon tomorrow for reentry in lunar orbit with the mission's command module. But they changed their itinerary today and scrubbed plans for Front Crater in excitement over what they saw in Spur Crater. Staying there until oxygen consumption dictated a return to the Falcon, they raked up rocks which may be samples of the moon's original crust, possibly formed four billion years ago, or more. The sparkling stones would be far older than any found on earth. The outing today—which included a third stop, for more samples, en route back from Spur Crater to the Falcon—had begun an hour and four minutes late because of more of the small problems which have cropped up, and been conquered, since the \$445-million, 13-day mission began last Monday. First, Col. Scott mopped up a puddle of water behind Falcon's main engine cover, water that had dripped from a chipped plastic connector in their drinking-water system. Ground controllers said the system had lost 36 pounds of water, "which puts

it a little bit closer to redline, but it's still above redline," the safety margin for vital supplies. Next, an air bubble had to be cleared from Col. Irwin's backpack water tank, by emptying the tank and refilling it. The bubble had caused irritating warning signals to sound in his helmet earphones yesterday, during the

pair's first outing on the moon surface. Col. Scott tried to tape together a broken antenna on Col. Irwin's backpack. Mission control said that a radio-relay unit on the lunar rover would probably serve as a substitute communications link to Houston, in place of Col. Irwin's antenna.

There was more trouble with Col. Scott's medical harness, which radios his heartbeat signals to Houston. They cautioned him not to overwork, and he replied: "Roger, I'll cool it all the way." But excitement overcame their poise, and they didn't "cool it" on their outing today.

In their \$8-million rover, which on instructions from Houston they had repaired after front-wheel steering trouble yesterday, they bucked and slid over the irregular moon surface on the slopes of the Apennine Mountain front. Mission control, which reads of their progress through signals from navigating devices in the rover, repeatedly cautioned them to be careful. The astronauts, obviously aware of the danger of toppling down a mountainside, called out warnings to each other.



Rover: A Vehicle and More

HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (NYT)—Large-scale exploration of the earth became possible only after the invention of the compass and other navigational tools. Now, for the first time, exploration of the moon's surface has similarly become dependent on such devices.

The rover that is being driven over the lunar horizon carries a navigation system based on a small, solid-state computer, a gyro-compass and a sun-direction indicator. This is the first Apollo mission on which the astronauts are venturing far enough from the lunar module to lose sight of it and, hence, of any reliable clue (apart from footprints or tire tracks) as to their way back to their starting point.

Because the spherical moon is much smaller than the earth, a man standing on a smooth part of the lunar surface can see only three miles. The planned journeys of the Apollo-15 astronauts are not programmed for much beyond three

or four miles from the lunar module but terrain features could hide the vehicle from their sight. Their navigation system is designed to tell them where they

are, enabling those on earth to coax them to their target points. (On Apollo-14, the astronauts, Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr. and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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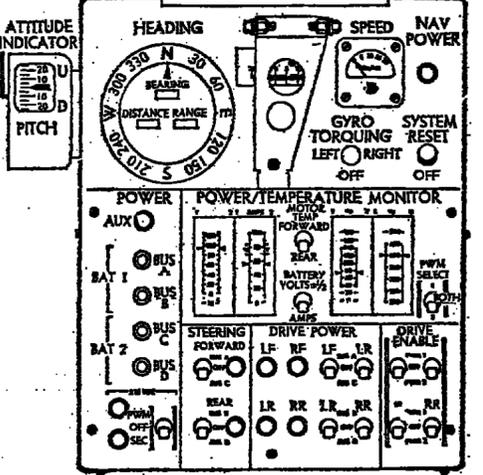


Diagram of the rover's dashboard. Sun-shadow device, at top center, is in the "down" position. The scales at center show temperature and reserve power in batteries.

Lunar Bet—Geology and Fine Wines

HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (WP)—The rocks picked up Saturday on the approaches to St. George crater will settle bets a member of the Apollo-15 backup crew made with geologists all over the country.

Tourists' Look at the Moon

DAVID SCOTT (1330 GMT, Saturday)—As I stand out here in the wonders of the unknown at Hadley, I try to realize there's fundamental truth to our nature. Man must explore. And this is exploration at its greatest. Well, I see why we're in a tilt. There's so much hummocky ground around here; we're on a slope of probably about ten degrees and the left rear foot pad is probably about two feet lower than the right rear foot pad. And the left foot's a little low too. But the LEM looks like it's in good shape. The rover's in good shape. Rather interesting sight, Houston. I can look straight up and see our good earth back there. JAMES IRWIN (1334 GMT) O.K. Dave, I'm going to come out. SCOTT—A rather interesting

thing, Jim, to see the momentum you generate. It's easy to get going but you get all that momentum going there, why it takes a bit to stop. IRWIN—Hey, Dave, can you tell what I'm hung up on here? SCOTT—Let me come over. Just a second. Stay right there. Come left, Jim. Left. Now ease back out. Head down. Ease out, Atta boy. O.K. you're clear. IRWIN—I'm closing the hatch. Oh, it's dirty. I'm going to move out and get the contingency sample. Oh boy, it's beautiful out here. It reminds me of Sun Valley.

My, oh my, that is as big a mountain as I ever looked at." Col. Scott said of his view of Mount Hadley Delta, at 15,000 feet the highest mountain in the Apennines.

High Hops In kangaroo-like hops in the light-gravity atmosphere, they went on foot downhill after leaving their vehicle and got excitedly to work, raking up rock samples in Spur Crater.

"We found what we came for!" was the excited message radioed back to earth as the astronauts eyed the crystalline rocks, which scientists hope will turn out to be anorthosite. Anorthosite is composed almost entirely of plagioclase, mineral containing calcium, aluminum and silica, and differs from the darker basalts found by the crews of Apollo-11 and Apollo-12. Basalt is formed from lava flowing on the lunar surface, and would have cooled more quickly than anorthosite formed from molten material from beneath the moon's ancient subsol.

"The find is very significant," said Dr. Gene Simmons, chief scientist at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, added: "We're eager to get our hands on it." Noting Col. Scott's identification of the rock samples as anorthosite, the scientist added: "I'd put a bet of a case of beer on it, that he's right."

"Joe, this crater's a gold mine," Col. Scott shouted to ground communicator Joseph Allen in Houston. "And there might be diamonds (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

New Camera Produces TV Spectacular

Picture Quality Is Extraordinary

By John J. O'Connor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—This ought to give the folks back home something to look at.

That's the way one of the three Apollo-15 astronauts put it as he set up the television camera for transmission of pictures. As it turned out, he was absolutely right.

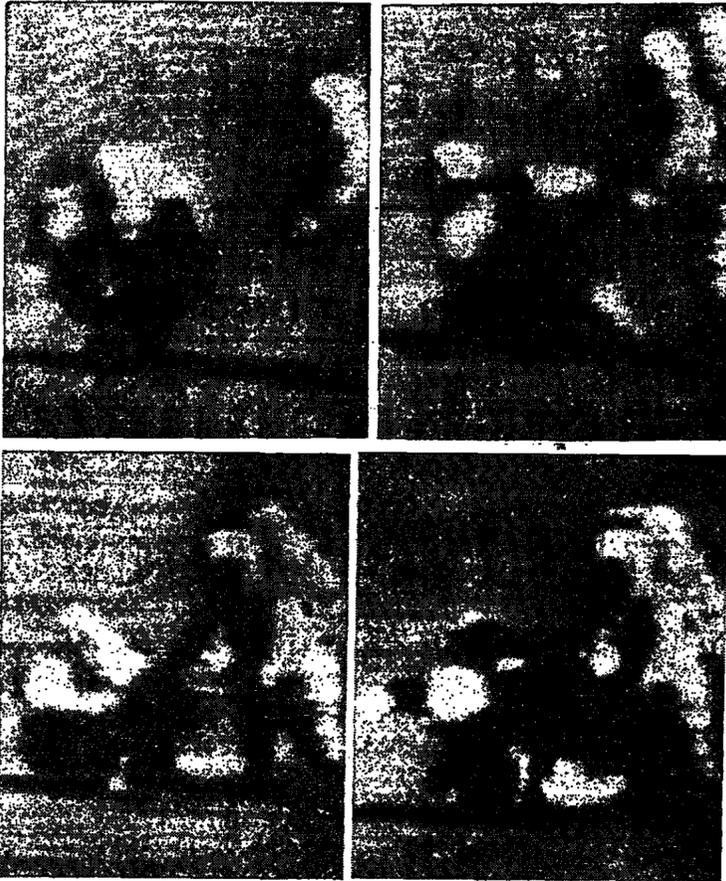
It seems this time around that the astronauts will have to share some of their glory with a silent fourth partner—the color-television camera. The camera, manufactured by Radio Corp. of America but employing a color system devised by the Columbia Broadcasting System's Peter Goldmark, proved itself startlingly effective in the first several hours of the current moon explorations.

Picture quality—in terms of definition, color and dimension—was extraordinary. With the camera mounted on the lunar rover, mobility—along with remote-control in Houston—made for a dramatic increase in flexibility.

From sweeping vistas to remarkably detailed close-ups of working tools or moon dust clinging to the boots of the astronauts, the results were uniformly impressive.

Considered solely as a television "spectacular," the flight of Apollo-15 needed the best supplied by the extraordinary transmission of television pictures. The mass public is indeed a fickle animal, prone to becoming quickly blasé about major events.

Using the familiar variation, initial excitement dissipates into an attitude of "when you've seen one moon shot, you've seen them all."



MOONFALL—Col. David Scott stumbles after leaning over to take pictures of Lt. Col. James Irwin digging trench. Col. Irwin moves in to help his partner regain his feet.

Tourists' Look at the Moon

(Continued from Page 1)

Little discretion here might put it over about 10:30 or 11. I'll tell you looking even that way with the sun angle, whoops, why, by golly, it's pretty bright, Joe, I'm going to swing the camera around toward the ground. Now it's pointing back at the LEM but down. I want you to take a look at, I move it up slowly, make sure that we're OK on what you see.

CAPCOM—We're getting a beautiful picture now.

SCOTT—That ought to do it for your TV, I hope.

SCOTT—(1352 GMT) [Re-moving and unfolding rover]—Just pull real easy right there. Go easy now. You look pretty sporty there, Jim. Let's see. The engines are unlocked, is that right?

It looks like she's coming down OK. Can you pull it out a little bit, Jim? That looks good. Outriggers out—no that one over there is not.

Hold on a minute, I'm not sure the telescoping rods are discocked. Let's pick it up and move it back and turn it around. Your way, I think maybe if we lift the front end up, can't we?

Hard Work

CAPCOM—Dave and Jim, pull the rover as far out as you can away from the LEM and then pull on the front end if you could.

By that we mean lift up on the front.

IRWIN—We copy, Joe. (Grunts and groans).

SCOTT—If you want to hold it there I'll get up front of it and try to lift it up. It's off. Let's turn it around, now Jim.

IRWIN—Give a holler when you're ready to drive Dave, and I'll come out and take some pictures.

SCOTT—Safety belts on. You sit up a lot higher than on One G. Brake's on, reverse is down. Circuit breakers on. OK. I get readings. [Drives a little distance away.]

Still not forward steering. Any suggestions?

CAPCOM—Cycle over the forward steering circuit-breaker please.

SCOTT—OK. No forward steering, Joe.

CAPCOM—Press on.

SCOTT—Jim, I'm going to bring her around here and let's get on with it. We're going to have a great time with all these hills and mounds. Jim, as soon as you get that dust brush out I want to brush off so we don't get the rover too dirty. As I look back behind us it almost looks like we landed in—another, oh, ten meters and we'd have been landed in Surveyor Crater.

IRWIN (1323 GMT) [on rover trip]—Could this be Phoenix right here? It probably is. This large depression off to our left. Well I can see I'm going to have to keep my eye on the road. It's really rolling hills, Joe. Just like 14, up and down we go. This must be earth light, eh? Boy, look at that. We're going to have to maneuver in here.

SCOTT—The rover handles quite well. We're moving at I guess an average of about eight kilometers an hour. It negotiates small craters quite well although there's a lot of roll. It feels like we need the seat belts, doesn't it, Jim?

The steering is quite responsive even with only the rear steering. It does quite well. There doesn't seem to be much slip. I can maneuver pretty well with the thing. If I need to make a turn sharply, why it responds quite well.

CAPCOM—Just like in the owner's manual, Dave.

SCOTT—Whoo. Hang on. We have a large subside one at our 1 o'clock position. I'd estimate 50 meters wide.

I just have to drive around these craters, that's all there is to it.

IRWIN—We have a large subside one on our right about 60 meters wide with several small ones at the center. By small I mean about ten meters in diameter.

Boy, it really bounces, doesn't it? The rear end breaks out at about ten to 12 clicks.

CAPCOM—Sounds like steering a boat with the rear steering and the rolling motion.

Kicking Up Dust

IRWIN—It really is. There's a good fresh one right now. I was looking at that one at 1 o'clock to us right now. Really fresh, angular blocks with lighter albedo material on the south rim. We kick up a little dust when we go through these craters. I see the trajectory of the fragments coming from the front wheels and coming up kind of around my arm and then forward but it's not dusty. It looks like millimeter-sized particles.

I think there's a large one coming up at about 12:30 to 1 o'clock. It could be Rhysling.

CAPCOM—Jim, that sounds good or it could be the large one to the northwest of Rhysling. Rhysling may be coming up on your left now.

IRWIN—Our heading is averaging about 200 to 210. This is really a rock 'n' roll ride, isn't it?

SCOTT—I've never been on a ride like this before. Oh boy, I'm glad they've got this great suspension system on this thing.

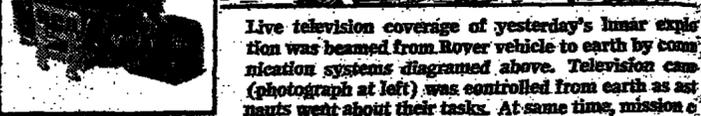
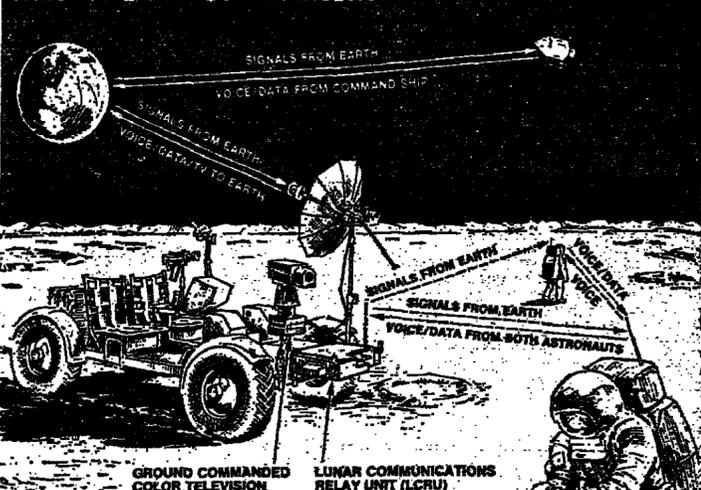
CAPCOM—Your range to Rhysling is about 70 so you may be short of that still.

ROVER—You can see the rill! There's the rill! We're looking down and across the rill. We can see craters on the far side of the rill.

CAPCOM—Like advertised.

ROVER—Forgot to turn the camera on. Now we're getting

Moon — Earth Communications



Live television coverage of yesterday's lunar exploration was beamed from Rover vehicle to earth by communication systems diagramed above. Television camera (photograph at left) was controlled from earth as astronauts went about their tasks. At same time, mission controllers were in touch with orbiting command module.

Astronauts Jubilant Over Finds

(Continued from Page 1)

In the next one," Mr. Allen shouted. "The two astronauts alternated between raking the dusty lunar surface to sort out rocks, and picture-taking.

"That's a jackpot," mission control messaged as Col. Irwin, in one swipe, picked up 15 rocks. "Put them in a big pile and I'll be right over," Col. Scott told his partner. "I'll get you a bag. You did get a bunch."

Holding up a sample that Col. Irwin thought looked green, Col. Scott said: "I've got to admit it really looks green to me, but I don't believe it," Col. Irwin teased: "Green cheese?" Col. Scott went on: "Oh my, it is green. Fantastic! Man, look at that! This is something!"

"Oh, it's gray," Col. Scott said after a pause. "The visor makes it look green, Jim. It's a very light green."

Col. Scott picked up another rock and said he saw a distinct joint between materials of different color or texture.

"Oh, look at this, Jim! What a contact, man! I've got about a four-inch, Joe."

Col. Scott said one side was black, fine-grained basalt and the other, also fine-grained, was white.

"Oh, look at this one!" Col. Scott cried.

"Diamonds, huh?" Col. Irwin said as he saw the sparkle.

"It looks like a big piece of glass. Look at the glass. Shiny. It's a glass-coated breccia," replied Col. Scott, referring to material made of tiny compressed fragments of other rocks.

"Dave and Jim, we're very pleased with your documented samples," Mr. Allen radioed from mission control.

Col. Scott was so excited that he disregarded instructions from the ground to pass up taking a sample of one big rock. "It looks like it's been exposed a long time," Col. Scott observed.

"All we need now is soil from this area," Mr. Allen told Col. Scott. "We're making moon hand over fist."

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Apollo-15 Schedule

(Continued from Page 1)

HOUSTON — Highlights of Apollo-15's moon flight timetable (all times GMT and subject to change):

MONDAY

0359—Scott and Irwin end rest period.

0724—Scott and Irwin depressurize lunar module to begin third surface excursion (telecast).

0724—Warden ends rest period in lunar orbit.

1047—Warden fires main command ship engine for 16 seconds to adjust orbit for lunar module rendezvous.

1324—Scott returns to Falcon, preceded by Irwin. Spacecraft is pressurized to end third and final lunar excursion.

1711—Falcon blasts off from the moon; reaches orbit 7 minutes 15 seconds later at 1:18 p.m. Telecast of liftoff as photographed from the moon begins at 1:04 p.m.

1837—Command ship starts rendezvous to show final rendezvous maneuvers.

1908—Falcon docks with command ship Endeavour in lunar orbit.

2239—Scott and Irwin transfer to command ship to close out the lunar module.

2255—Lunar module is jettisoned and command ship rockets away with control rocket firings. Five minutes later.

TUESDAY

0039—Lunar module engine fired to start on collision course with the moon, impact at 0105.

0116—Three astronauts begin nine-hour sleep period.

WEDNESDAY

2118—Leave lunar orbit and begin 72-hour trip home.

SATURDAY

2046—Splashdown in the Pacific Ocean, 238 miles north of Hawaiian island of Oahu.

4 Italians Killed As 2 Cable Cars Fall on Mountain

ALAGNO VALSESIO, Italy, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Four Italians were killed when two cable cars plunged down a mountainside at this northern ski resort today.

Rescue teams climbed the mountain, which towers over the village, to recover the bodies.

Police identified the victims in one car as Alessandro Ardizola, 16, from Turin and his 11-year-old sister Marina. Their parents were in the cable car in front and watched them fall to their deaths, the police said.

In the other car were Francesco Ducci, 29, from Rho, near Milan, and Maria Luisa Ponzano, 31, from Arezzo.

Police said earlier that details of the accident—the first in the cable car line's 20 years of operations—were not yet known and that the death toll might be higher.

9 Die in Iranian Floods

TEHRAN, Iran, Aug. 1 (AP)—Nine persons perished and thousands were made homeless in western Iran in widespread flooding caused by torrential rain, the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society reported yesterday. Rescue workers, including troops, with supplies of food, medicine and clothing, were rushed to the area, near Nabadvan.

Astronauts Use Suit Designed for More Flexibility

(Continued from Page 1)

HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (WP)—The Apollo-15 astronauts wore a newly designed space suit when they explored the moon yesterday so they could get in and out of the lunar rover and bend down to pick up rocks.

"We think we're going to have a great deal more comfort in this suit," Lt. Col. James B. Irwin, who explored the moon with Col. David R. Scott, said.

The suit contained a quart of water in a bag with a straw on the right side of its neck and a small apricot bar on the left side so that the astronauts could sip and snack as they prowled the moon.

But, basically, the changes were in special joints added to the rigid spacesuit at the waist and neck to provide added mobility. In past missions, astronauts have complained that their suits' rigidity was uncomfortable and made work on the moon difficult.

"Show Biz Lamentable

Col. Scott, at the end of his endeavors, was puffing, and his comments about "show biz"—as he followed Houston's instructions to turn on the TV camera for another live telecast—indicated a "show biz" temper. "OK, Joe," he told Mr. Allen in Houston, "why don't you just give us about five minutes with no comment and just let us cool it for a while?"

But he cheered up again as Col. Irwin tapped a flagstaff into the moon surface, hitting it twice so it will stay up here for a few million years," and mounted an American flag on it.

The two Air Force colonels then each took turns standing by the flag and saluting while the other snapped pictures.

Then they loaded their rock samples and supplies into the Falcon, got inside and closed the hatch at exactly 1800 GMT. "It's so much nicer outside," Col. Irwin commented as they reentered the landing module for their night's rest.

Two Miles of Film

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 1 (UPI).—It would take the average family on vacation 333 years to use the amount of film Apollo-15 will expose on its 12-day moon mission. Space agency spokesmen said the surface and aerial photography of the moon and the earth will take up to two miles of film.

Scott, Irwin to Cancel Special U.S. Stamp

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Astronauts James B. Irwin and David R. Scott plan to cancel a special United States stamp tomorrow commemorating their moon walk if all goes well, the U.S. Postal Service says.

The stamp depicts the astronauts on the lunar rover on the moon surface, with the lunar module, the earth and the sky in the background. The issue will be available at post offices throughout the United States on Tuesday.

One of the astronauts replied: "It looks pretty good to us, too."

Flowers for any occasion

Sent worldwide by florists displaying this emblem.

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Norman Altman (Pres.)
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Venezian Gifta, Gloves, Soap,
Cosmetics—Substantial export discount
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WEATHER

ALGARE...	25	77	Sunny	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
ANTWERP...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
ATHENS...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
BELMONT...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
BIRMINGHAM...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
BOMBAY...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
BRAZILIA...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
BUENOS AIRES...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
COSTA MESA...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
EDMONTON...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
HANOI...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
HARPER...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
HONGKONG...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
JAKARTA...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
LONDON...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
MADRID...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
MEXICO...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
MUNICH...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
NICE...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
OSLO...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
PANAMA...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
PARIS...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
PHOENIX...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
PORCUPINE...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
ROME...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
SEASIDE...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
SHANGHAI...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
SINGAPORE...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
SOLINGBY...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
TOKYO...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
TUNIS...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
VIENNA...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
WASHTON...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
YOKOHAMA...	25	77	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy

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Looking Over Astronauts' Shoulders

World's Scientists Participate, Viewing 'Beautiful Geology'

By Walter Sullivan

HOUSTON, Aug. 1 (NYT)—No other geological survey in history has had as many expert participants as the one that ranged across an extraordinarily complex and diverse section of the moon yesterday.

House Unit To Hear U.S. Athens Envoy

ATHENS, Aug. 1 (NYT)—Ambassador Henry J. Tasca, after a round of talks with leaders of Greece's military-backed government and its main political opponents, has returned to Washington for crucial testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Tuesday.

Mr. Tasca also tried but failed to make contact with the self-exiled former premier, Constantine Caramanlis, who is regarded here as the likeliest constitutional alternative to the present Athens government.

An embassy spokesman explained that a meeting with Mr. Caramanlis would be "part of the ambassador's continuing effort to keep in touch with representatives of the Greek political world."

This unusual publicity was interpreted here as part of an American Embassy strategy to apply pressure to the Athens government to speed up the promised restoration of constitutional rule and also to win back Greek friends who are critical of Washington's support of the government.

Mr. Tasca, who flew to Washington Friday, was severely criticized last March in a report by two investigators of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The investigators said he had failed to keep in touch with disaffected political leaders and other opponents of the four-year-old government and had not exerted effective pressure for the restoration of parliamentary rule.

The American Embassy in Athens has since broadened its political contacts, sometimes involving the displeasure of government officials. Early in July, Mr. Tasca flew to Italy to meet King Constantine, who has lived there in exile since his abortive attempt to unseat the present ruler eight months after they seized power in a coup.

American Embassy contacts were expanded even more in recent weeks as the House Foreign Affairs Committee invited Mr. Tasca to testify during an investigation of Washington's policies toward two authoritarian European governments—Spain and Greece.

The House committee has voted in favor of an amendment to the foreign-aid authorization bill that would cut off all American military aid to Greece until the restoration of constitutional government, unless the President certified in writing that such aid was vital to national security.

The anti-government move by a House committee generally inclined to keep out of controversial foreign policy issues was seen in some political quarters here as involving some change in the official U.S. attitude toward the Athens government.

Mr. Caramanlis, who is said to be vacationing in Italy, was premier from 1955 to 1963, when he went to live in Paris after an election defeat.

An embassy spokesman explained that a meeting with Mr. Caramanlis would be "part of the ambassador's continuing effort to keep in touch with representatives of the Greek political world."

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They were able to look over the shoulders of Col. David R. Scott and Lt. Col. James B. Irwin as they collected their samples and viewed the dramatic moon-landscape.

These here at the Manned Spacecraft Center were almost as excited as the men who crept out on the moon: "Oh, there's some beautiful geology out here. Spectacular!"

The scientists on earth were able to share in being the first to look down into a lunar rille—one of those mysterious, meandering canyons that cut across the moon's surface.

They were able to marvel at the rolling, dust-deep landscape and at the peculiar heaps of soil, or fillets, that had accumulated against some rocks as though a wind had once blown across the airless moon.

They could share, as well, in the special experience of gazing into the past, of looking at rocks, hills and mountains that have changed little in the last few hundred million years.

A Rig Difference The earth's surface features are continuously being altered by erosion, mountain-building and other effects, which are largely absent on the moon.

One of the astronauts, as he looked at a rock partially imbedded in the surface dust, remarked that it had probably lain there undisturbed since before sea creatures first began to roam the oceans on earth.

Because of television and because of the diversity and scientific interest of the region being explored, scientists on earth had an unmatched opportunity to share in the experience.

It was said Dr. Robin Brett, head of geochemistry at the Manned Spacecraft Center, "like traveling on the Beagle and being with Scott."

It was the voyage of Charles Darwin on the survey ship Beagle that led to his theory of evolution. The ill-fated journey of Robert Falcon Scott to the South Pole was another scientific landmark. But both expeditions were conducted in isolation, for there was no radio contact between the explorers and the rest of the world.

Rille Seen Close Up A close-up look at Hadley Rille, a mile from the landing site, was a major objective because such features have long puzzled students of the moon. Some of these meander like rivers, yet there almost certainly has never been flowing water on the moon.

As the astronauts dived up the rille in their rover they were able to look south to where the rille's full width and 1,200-foot depth came into view. The rille is V-shaped, but the explorers found a level area about 600 feet wide running along the bottom, as though the rille had been excavated for a huge highway.

On the east wall, they could see what seemed to be outcroppings of rock layers.

Many geologists had hoped they would find such layers, indicating that the rille had cut through layers of lava or other volcanic material which had flooded broad areas of the earth-facing side of the moon, forming the lunar "seas."

Such layers, lining the walls of the Grand Canyon on earth, represent sediment laid down on the floor of an ancient sea. But the lunar "seas" have presumably never been wet.

Rivers of Lava Probably the most widely held theory for the rilles is that they were once underground rivers of lava that remained as hollow tunnels after the lava flow ended. Such lava tubes on earth sometimes collapse to form canyon-like features, but this does not explain the meandering of some lunar rilles.

One of the most important tasks of the two astronauts was to conduct "radial sampling" on the slopes of Elbow and St. George Craters.

In radial samplings specimens are collected at increasing distances from the crater rim in the belief that this will provide specimens from successive depths beneath the surface.

Tests carried out with high-velocity projectiles fired in a vacuum have shown that when impact craters are formed under those conditions, material nearest the surface is thrown the greatest distance and material from the greatest depth lands near the rim. The same effect has been demonstrated in underground nuclear explosions.

Scientists hope that yesterday's sampling includes rocks thrown out from sufficient depths to represent lunar "bedrock"—if such a rock-layer exists.

In any case, the samples may include rocks from the first billion years of the moon's life-time. None of the rocks brought back so far from the moon have been more than 3.5 billion years old, leaving a billion-year gap in man's knowledge of the moon's history. Filling this gap should cast light on the even more extensive blank period in the early history of the earth.

The most prominent fillet, or dust shoulder, observed yesterday leaning against a lunar rock seemed to have been formed by the bulldozing effect of motion by the rock itself. However, the other fillets are less easily explained. Some scientists believe they manifest a peculiar erosion process.



NO FISHING—Camera buff braves stench to snap pictures of dead fish in Tampa Bay at MacDill Air Force Base. Tons of rotted fish are there, victims of suffocating red tide which has plagued bay for a month.

Way Cleared For Vote on Lockheed Aid

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP)—Abandoning its support of legislation authorizing \$3 billion in loan guarantees to big business yesterday, the Nixon administration cleared the way for a final Senate vote tomorrow on a \$250-million loan guarantee for Lockheed Aircraft Corp. alone.

The retreat was made after the House late Friday night approved the \$250-million measure—not the \$3-billion bill reported from the Banking Committee—by the narrow margin of 192 to 189.

By shifting its position, the administration was able to accept a compromise proposal by Lockheed's Senate opponents, who offered to end their nine-day debate on the measure if the \$250-million legislation was substituted for the \$3-billion bill.

The broader measure had been denounced, heatedly by its opponents as a "slush fund" for big business that would enable inefficient, large firms to survive on the basis of "political clout."

Little Confidence Lockheed needs the \$250-million loan—which the company's banks say they won't provide without a federal guarantee—to complete development of its TriStar jumbo commercial jet. In the final vote on the \$250-million guarantee bill, Lockheed supporters were given a small edge, but neither side was issuing confident predictions.

"The close vote in the House indicates this proposal is very, very vulnerable," Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., Lockheed's most vocal antagonist, said yesterday.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D. Calif., a Lockheed supporter, said that the vote will be "very close, but I think we're going to make it." The margin of victory, he added, might be as small as three to five votes.

The administration—which originally introduced the \$250-million legislation only for Lockheed—actually preferred the \$2-billion bill, because it could generate additional support in the Senate.

"We always had the votes for a general bill," Sen. Cranston said. The \$2-billion legislation could be sold as a measure that would potentially aid large businesses in many states, not just one firm with its main manufacturing plants located in a few states.

Package Some sources said management had agreed basically to a package of the same overall size as that negotiated by the USW in cans, aluminum and copper. These contracts provide wage and benefit increases of about 30 percent over three years—or roughly 9 percent a year compounded.

Mr. Abel said the conference will meet again tonight. In the meantime, secret bargaining sessions will continue.

Meanwhile, rail negotiators also worked long into the night to break the impasse in the 14-day strike that has now idled a third of the industry's capacity. But there were no reports of progress.

Disputing AEC scientific advisers, Senate test foes raised the possibility of earthquakes or a tsunami, a vast oceanic tidal wave, following a test in the geologically unstable Aleutian Islands.

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Demands Nixon's 'Direct Approval' Senate Votes on Alaska A-Blast

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP)—The Senate voted yesterday to require President Nixon's "direct approval" before a disputed underground nuclear test can be exploded this year on Alaska's Amchitka Island.

The action was a compromise in what is sure to be a continuing battle over the projected five-megaton shot of a Spartan anti-ballistic-missile warhead. It is the biggest underground explosion ever planned by the United States.

and second in size only to one fired by the Soviet Union. The Amchitka provision was part of a \$4.7-billion appropriation bill, passed 72 to 2, for water and power project development and the Atomic Energy Commission.

The total is \$100.9 million over Mr. Nixon's budget recommendations and \$140.7 million above the amount approved by the House.

Backed by anti-war environmental groups, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., Hawaii, and several colleagues had tried unsuccessfully to block a \$18.5-million AEC appropriation for the Amchitka test.

Sen. John O. Pastore, D., R.I., a test backer and chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, suggested the added phrase "unless the President gives his direct approval."

Anti-test forces went along, and the Pastore language was approved nearly unanimously.

The House voted the test money with no strings Thursday. Whether or not a conference committee accepts the reservation, the President will have to give his approval before any test.

"But now the matter will get much more attention," said Dr. Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, "and the onus will be directly on the President to decide whether this test is really necessary in view of the environmental risks."

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Gallup Poll Kennedy, Muskie Now Tied As Top Choice of Democrats

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 1—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie are currently tied for the top spot in the latest Democratic standings.

Each man is the choice of 32 percent of Democratic voters in the 1972 nomination, with Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey close behind with 18 percent of the vote.

These three men continue to dominate the field, with ten other presidential possibilities grouped far behind.

Sen. Kennedy has slipped in the standings in the latest mid-July measurement after having had a substantial eight-point lead in the previous (late April) survey. Both Sens. Muskie and Humphrey, however, have held their ground.

Comments Self Out Sen. Kennedy has said on numerous occasions that he does not intend to seek the nomination next year, although some Kennedy backers are said to be counting on a "dark Kennedy" movement at the convention.

To get some indication of what might happen with Sen. Kennedy out of the race, all Democratic voters in the survey were asked to choose between the two other strongest vote-getters, Sens. Humphrey and Muskie.

The results of this "showdown" test show Sen. Muskie with a fairly wide lead over Sen. Humphrey.

Rep. Chisholm May Enter Race

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Aug. 1 (NYT)—Rep. Shirley Chisholm, Democrat, Brooklyn, said today she was considering running for President in 1972 and that a committee of backers had been formed to test support for her in 27 states.

The nation's first black congresswoman said "Some see my candidacy as an alternative and others as symbolic or a move to make other candidates start addressing themselves to real issues."

Although Mrs. Chisholm said she would probably enter the Wisconsin primary next spring, her pursuit of the presidency would really be "dependent upon what happens with the coalitions we are making in an effort to change the Democratic party."

Her announcement came at a news conference at Brown University.

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Marlboro advertisement featuring a large image of a hand holding a cigarette and text: 'Come to the flavor of Marlboro'.

USIA Order: Tilt Your Blinds To Thwart the Camera Spies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT)—The United States Information Agency has ordered employees in its headquarters on Pennsylvania Avenue to tilt Venetian blinds upward at a 45-degree angle to foil would-be spies with telescopic-lens cameras.

"Because of new construction" adjacent to the offices at 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, a memorandum to all employees said last week, security measures should be intensified. About 500 employees work at 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue and in the adjoining building.

"With the advance in telephoto photography," the memorandum warned, "shots of sensitive documents lying on office desks can be made from a long distance and the resultant prints are easily readable."

One agency source disclosed that some government-issued blinds hang vertically rather than horizontally. No guidance was offered in the memorandum as to how to resolve this problem.

Robert Leeper, an agency spokesman, said that the memorandum had been prompted by the fact that the new office building now going up next door had already reached the second-floor level. The agency rents space between the fifth and tenth floors. "Thus, Mr. Leeper said, the steel framework, presumably, would soon afford unauthorized persons a place from which to spy into the offices."

Ship Sinks in Baltic WARSAW, Aug. 1 (AP)—The 350-ton Danish freighter Christina sank earlier yesterday off the Polish Baltic coast near Rozewie after it collided in dense fog with the Greek ship Nordside, the official Polish news agency PAP reported. All the crew were saved.

Quiet Pressuring by U.S.

Pakistan Said to Have Agreed To UN Relief Force in Bengal

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The United States, working behind the scenes, has won the agreement of both Pakistan and the United Nations to station an international group of 156 civilian relief and rehabilitation experts under UN sponsorship in East Pakistan, officials said yesterday.

Moreover, they said, the United States has notified U Thant, UN Secretary-General, that it will contribute \$1 million at once as an initial payment to help the group organize and fly necessary equipment to Dacca.

Among the UN staff will be 73 monitors, who will be stationed at four area offices in Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna and at 69 other locations.

World Bank and other sources said yesterday that recruiting for the new group has been under way for several weeks. According to these sources, the first contingent will comprise 38 members of a headquarters staff to be sent to Dacca.

A second contingent will comprise 45 members of specialized agencies, UNICEF, the UN children's agency, for example, will send 18; the Food and Agriculture Organization, 2; the World Food Program, 10; the World Health Organization, 12.

The third contingent—the radio-equipped monitors—will be made up of what are being called the UN "field personnel."

Heath Leaves Boat Race for Clyde Debate

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath has decided to abandon his yacht racing weekend at Cowes and return to London tonight to prepare for an emergency debate on the Upper Clyde shipbuilding crisis in Parliament tomorrow.

Mr. Heath has been at Cowes with the Admirals' Cup series of races and skipping his own yacht, Morning Cloud.

The present series of races goes on until tomorrow. Given good weather, it should have ended just in time for Mr. Heath to have been flown back to London so that he can be in his place in Parliament when the debate opens at 3:30 p.m.

The opposition leader, Harold Wilson, has threatened to make an issue of Mr. Heath's absence if, by continuing his yachting, he missed the debate or was late.

Qadhafi Again Calls for a War Against Hussein

BEIRUT, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Libyan Premier Moammar Qadhafi said in Tripoli, Libya, tonight that he still hopes for the day when the Arabs will send their armies against Jordan's King Hussein.

Col. Qadhafi also said the Arabs can do without Jordan in their war against Israel and urged Jordanian officers to topple Hussein from his throne.

Sisco Resuming Talks in Israel

JERUSALEM, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco will continue his talks with Israeli leaders here tomorrow in an effort to reach agreement to reopen the Suez Canal.

At his first meeting with Premier Golda Meir on Friday, Mr. Sisco was believed to have called for greater Israeli flexibility in breaking the deadlock with Egypt over the Suez issue.

Emergency Cabinet Session

Meanwhile, workers are still occupying the shipyard and insisting that they will stay there, for two years if necessary.

The emergency debate, demanded by the Labor opposition, is expected to result in one of the biggest parliamentary battles for a long time. The opposition is criticizing the government for closing down a major part of the Upper Clyde group and throwing thousands of men out of work.

2 Japanese Quit Posts Because of Crash

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato today summoned his cabinet into emergency session tomorrow to discuss the resignations of defense chiefs over Friday's mid-air collision between a jetliner and an air force jet fighter.

The cabinet was expected to accept the resignations of Keiichi Masuhara, chief of the Defense Agency, and Yasuhiro Ueda, chief of the Self-Defense Air Force.

Mr. Masuhara submitted his letter of resignation to Mr. Sato today, soon after returning to the Japanese capital from Motoko, scene of the crash.

All 163 persons aboard an All-Nippon Boeing-737 jet fighter collided with an F-4E jet fighter



Associated Press

NOT SOUND BUT SAFE—Some passengers being removed by stretcher from the emergency landed Pan Am Jumbo 747 at San Francisco's International Airport Friday. Of the 212 people aboard, 36 were injured, four seriously, when the giant plane struck a light at the end of the runway on take-off. One of the four main landing gears was smashed into the fuselage and pieces of metal pierced the plane's interior, severing one passenger's foot and nearly severing another man's arm. After circling for two hours, dumping fuel, the pilot made a spectacular landing, coming to halt in weed-covered space between runways.

Montreal Talks at Impasse Heads of 25 World Airlines To Meet in Dispute on Fares

By Robert Lindsey

MONTREAL, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The presidents of 25 airlines have been called to Montreal Tuesday to try to unseat what airline officials say is one of the most bitter disputes over transatlantic air fares in history.

Lower-ranking executives of the airlines who have been meeting here since June 29 have been unable to negotiate an agreement setting the price of North Atlantic air fares after next March 1.

Unless the airline chief executives can end the impasse, the fares "could come open" after Feb. 1, according to H. Donald Reynolds, deputy director general of the International Air Transport Association.

That means, Mr. Reynolds said, that each airline could sell tickets at whatever prices it wanted to. The result could be a wide-open price war among the airlines, something that has never happened before.

Since World War II, virtually all of the world's non-Communist (and some Communist) airlines have agreed to charge identical fares for international flights under the auspices of IATA. There are 116 airlines in the organization and they meet periodically to set the fares.

In the conference here, the 25 airlines that fly scheduled flights between North America and Europe are trying to write an agreement to continue the policy of charging identical fares. But they are widely divided on what the fares should be, largely because of differing philosophies on how to attract passengers away from the non-scheduled airlines that have siphoned off more and more travelers in recent years with charterflight rates about half those of scheduled flights.

Obituaries Walter Toscanini, 73, Helped Restore Father's Recordings

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Walter Toscanini, 73, who collected, restored and preserved the recordings made by his father, Arturo Toscanini, and who also amassed other memorabilia of the famous conductor, died here Friday.

A scholar, collector of rare books and an authority on the dance, Mr. Toscanini in 1955 presented to the New York Public Library a collection of ballet scores, prints, rare books, miscellaneous clippings and other items pertaining to the ballet that belonged to his late wife, Cia Farnard, a former ballerina of the Metropolitan Opera and of La Scala in Milan.

Mr. Toscanini, who was credited with overcoming his father's aversion to reproduced music, took charge of the project to collect as many noncommercial Toscanini recordings as could be found, to re-record them on tape, editing the material, filtering out noise and restoring so many performances as possible.

Following a visit to the United States in 1929, he decided to settle here in 1938 and joined the RCA Victor organization to learn the techniques of recording music. This experience enabled him to help develop pre-high-fidelity equipment that abated his father's opposition to recorded music.

Mr. Toscanini had served on the committee to establish the microfilm collection of original music manuscripts and other materials, known as the Toscanini Memorial Archive for the Lincoln Center home of the music division of the New York Public Library.

He had also been active in other musical causes and participated in various Toscanini memorial programs.

Michael Saint-Denis LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Michael Saint-Denis, 74, French-born director of the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford, died here yesterday.

Mr. Saint-Denis ran the British Broadcasting Corporation's Free French broadcasts under the name Jacques Bachevalard during World War II. He was awarded the Legion of Honor and made a Companion of the British Empire for his services.

The Air Force 1 Is Spirit of '76

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—President Nixon has renamed Air Force 1, his official airplane, Spirit of '76 in honor of the national bicentennial celebration of United States independence.

A new emblem, painted on the airplane's nose Frisby, was a part of initial activities by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

The tradition of Presidents naming their aircraft started with Franklin D. Roosevelt who called his plane the Sacred Cow.

At the end of World War II, the British military government named him to publish his German language newspaper in Berlin and in 1946 licensed him to publish the Telegraf.

Mr. Strougal's remarks were contained in an interview published yesterday in Pravo, the Czech Communist party newspaper, after his return from the three-day summit meeting of Comecon in the Rumanian capital.

Comecon, or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, approved a complex and far-reaching program for East European economic integration at the Bucharest meeting. The program is to be implemented over 15 to 20 years.

Mr. Strougal's comments, the most authoritative offered so far, indicated that the broad monetary and credit reforms of the Bucharest meeting represented one of the basic changes of the integration program.

He said that the "collective currency of the socialist community will be fulfilled by the convertible ruble and the introduction of economically justified and mutually agreed rates of uniform (national) currencies."

A 'Collective Currency' for Eastern Bloc

Comecon Plan Aired By Czechs' Strougal

By James Feron PRAQUE, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has disclosed that the new economic integration plan drafted in Bucharest will include a "collective currency" for Eastern Europe.

It will consist of a "convertible ruble" and new exchange rates, linked to the ruble, for national currencies within the Communist bloc. The intention is to simplify monetary dealings, assist regional trade and encourage links with the West.

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Mr. Strougal did not say how long it might take to accomplish the integration of the nations in the Soviet bloc, but he said that the "collective currency, to international currencies and to each other. Achievement of this goal would be a major breakthrough, observers here said.

It was also unclear how the convertible ruble described by Mr. Strougal will differ from the one already in existence. Western firms also avoid dealing with the "transferable ruble," as it is called here.

E. Germany Publishes Offer To Ease W. Berlin Situation

By Lawrence Fellows BERLIN, Aug. 1 (NYT).—East Germany has proposed a separate settlement to West Berlin, with guarantees of access, long or frequent visits to East Germany and even minor adjustments of the boundary that has enclosed West Berliners more than 100 miles inside East German territory since 1961.

The offer, disclosed yesterday in Neues Deutschland, the East German Communist party newspaper, was made conditional on West Berliners making it plain that the city was not a part of the West German Federal Republic.

It goes without saying that goodwill has to be shown by both sides, Neues Deutschland said.

This includes recognition of the reality that West Berlin is a city with a special political status that it never belonged to the Federal Republic and never will belong to it in the future.

The status of West Berlin has been the subject of negotiations since March, 1970, between the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union, the victorious powers that occupied Germany.

In a second tier of negotiations, East and West Germany are waiting for the wartime allies to settle on the framework of an access agreement for West Berlin so that they can start the detailed negotiations between themselves.

In a third tier of negotiations, East Germany and West Berlin have been meeting since last March to discuss the prospects of West Berliners' again visiting their relatives and friends in East Berlin.

Agnew Reportedly Relayed A Sadat Message to Nixon

By James M. Naughton WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew reportedly told President Nixon on Wednesday that he had been invited to relay the willingness of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to discuss an interim Middle East settlement if the negotiators for Israel were "native Palestinian Jews."

Authoritative administration officials, seeking to demonstrate the substantive nature of the 32-day global goodwill tour the Vice-President completed Wednesday, said that the information had been conveyed to Mr. Agnew in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the pro-Western Arab nations he had visited.

The sources said that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who reportedly visited Cairo, had expressed mentioned to Mr. Agnew the Israeli defense minister and a native of British-mandated Palestine, as the sort of Israeli official in whom the Arabs would be willing to place relative confidence.

The Vice-President was told which Israeli officials the Arabs feel they can deal with, one administration official stated.

He was encouraged to relay the advice that the Arabs would prefer to deal with someone born in Palestine rather than European immigrants who are in their view inherently less sensitive to Palestinian problems.

At the same time, Mr. Agnew was reliably reported to have said that he "approved thoroughly" of the attempt to establish communication with Israel, but still held to the view that there is no justification for euphoria about lessening tensions as a result of the initiative.

The Vice-President kept himself aloof from reporters traveling with him during the latter part of his journey, particularly after he was sharply criticized by some members of Congress for having stated that "outrageous" black leaders in the United States could learn something from black officials in the authoritarian governments he visited in Ethiopia, Kenya and the Congo.

It was widely noted that Mr. Agnew found time to play golf on 12 occasions. In six countries including once with Frank Sinatra in Portugal.

3 Palestinians Executed for Jordan Murder

AMMAN, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Three commanders of the Palestine National Liberation Movement were executed yesterday, it was officially announced here.

The three men—Abdullah As-sad Badwieh of Haifa, Mohammed Fahmy Abdul Razak of Ramallah and Ibrahim Mohammed Khalil of Haifa—had confessed to killing Sultan Sulaiman Al-Antawneh of Beersheba at Beersheba on May 28.

The three were tried by a military court, which sentenced them to death. The sentences were confirmed by a royal decree on July 29.

In Cairo, the Middle East News Agency said that Egypt condemned the executions as an odious crime.

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1 (NYT).—Ezmer Nagy, 65, an internationally known opera and stage director-designer, died of a heart attack at his home Friday.

Mr. Nagy, who was born in Budapest, received his doctorate from the University of Franziska Josephina in Hungary. At one time, he was associated with the late Max Reinhardt, a Viennese theatrical producer, and also had taught at the Budapest School of Cinematographic Art.

Mr. Nagy came to the United States in 1939. He taught in the dramatic department of Yale University and in 1942 joined the Hart College of Music in Hartford, where he became chairman of the opera-theater department.

He had also served as a director-designer at the Fort Worth Opera, the Central City (Colo.) Festival, the Empire State Music Festival and the Empire State Music

Breach Widening Between Sudan and Russia

(Continued from Page 1) ports carried descriptions of the four, whose photographs were circulated on public posters.

The sources said the government blamed the Communists for the execution of 28 captured loyalist officers in a government guest house when it became apparent the coup had failed.

Mr. Gen. Numeiri said his government had found no truth in reports that Soviet advisers had disabled tanks and warplanes stationed near Khartoum to try to prevent their use by loyalist troops during the overthrow.

Diplomatic sources said this was an indication that Gen. Numeiri probably wants to maintain good relations with Russia, but that he was leaving himself a way out in case things soured.

On the next day, Tass said, Soviet leaders—presumably including Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader—issued a statement to Gen. Numeiri through the Soviet Embassy in Khartoum voicing continued "grave concern over the reign of terror" in Sudan.

It said that the statement charged the Sudanese authorities with provocative acts against Soviet personnel and warned of a possible break in relations between the two countries.

Two earlier Soviet statements had been limited to protests against the Numeiri government's anti-Communist campaign, but today's statement from Tass mentioned for the first time specific anti-Soviet actions in Sudan.

It noted that on July 25, the Soviet president, Nikolai V. Podgorny, sent a message to Gen. Numeiri calling on him "to abstain from harsh sentences to Sudanese public leaders tried by the military tribunal."

Russia Warns Sudan, Charges Provocation

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, already angered by the anti-Communist cam-

aign in Sudan, yesterday charged the Sudanese authorities with provocative acts against Soviet personnel and warned of a possible break in relations between the two countries.

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Dayan Urges Leniency for 99 Guerrillas

JERUSALEM, Aug. 1 (WP).—Moshe Dayan, Israeli Minister of Defense, suggested today that the 99 Palestinian guerrillas who surrendered to the Israelis following the upheaval in Jordan be granted special treatment.

Gen. Dayan, in a television interview, suggested that while the guerrillas should not be treated as prisoners of war—a status which all guerrillas in Israeli hands have claimed and Israel has rejected—neither should they be tried as criminals in the way Israel has tried the thousands of Arab commandos it holds. They all received jail sentences; none was executed.

Gen. Dayan said that the fate of those who surrendered to Israel in recent weeks will be decided by the Israeli government, but his personal suggestion was that each case should be considered individually.

He also revealed that he gave his endorsement to an Israeli appeal to Palestinian guerrillas in the Gaza Strip to surrender and be granted lenient treatment. He did not promise, however, that they would not be tried at all.

Israelis Rule Out Helicopter Sabotage

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—A court of inquiry into the crash of a military helicopter off El Arish two weeks ago has ruled out sabotage.

Arab commandos claimed responsibility for the crash, which took 27 lives.

The inquiry commission, which has not yet presented its final report, said that the possibility of sabotage had been ruled out as there was no explosion aboard the craft before it fell into the sea.

They were charged with "negligence in the performance of official duties leading to death of people."

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Combat Casualties Heavy

One-Day GI Pullout Totals 2,990, Biggest in a Month

SAIGON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—The American command in South Vietnam announced today the biggest one-day pullout of troops in a month. The U.S. troop total now is cut to about 222,000 men. In April, 1969, it peaked at 547,400.

Military spokesmen announced that seven Army units totaling 2,990 men were ordered to stand down, including a support battalion of the 5th Mechanized Infantry Division.

The mechanized pullout left only a handful of troops remaining of a 6,000-man force with tanks and armored personnel carriers, which provided primary security on strategic areas below the Demilitarized Zone.

Spokesmen said earlier that Communist forces Saturday shellied and attacked infantrymen of the Army's Americal Division on the northern coast and inflicted the heaviest American combat casualties in Vietnam in nearly seven weeks.

Three U.S. soldiers were killed and eight wounded in three hours of heavy fighting about 350 miles north-northeast of Saigon, near the old 1st U.S. Marine Division combat base at An Hoa. Communist losses in the battle were not known but their positions were raked by helicopter gunship and jet fighter-bomber fire and artillery, military spokesmen said.

It was the heaviest reported U.S. casualty toll since June 30 when four U.S. soldiers were killed and 19 injured in the explosion of an ammunition truck at a base three miles south of Da Nang near the South China Sea coast.

U.S. B-52 bomber crews flew only a single mission in South Vietnam in the 24 hours ending at noon today, striking a suspected North Vietnamese infiltration route less than a mile from the DMZ and 14 miles north-northwest of the old Khe Sanh combat base, spokesmen said.

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Commanders of the South Vietnamese Ninth Division, which is conducting a sweeping operation, deny their men have abused the villagers.

As Mr. Thieu spoke, his leading election opponent, Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh made his initial campaign appearance since filing his candidacy July 29.

Gen. Minh, leader of the 1963 coup which overthrew the regime of the late President Ngo Dinh Diem, spoke at the dedication of a school clinic in Cholon.

The general appeared startled when some 25 Vietnamese and American newsmen and photographers crowded around him as he spoke. He clutched a microphone in both hands and spoke for less than two minutes to an audience of about 150 persons who had helped build the clinic.

Be refused to answer newsmen's questions, saying that under the election laws it is illegal to make public statements until the official campaign begins Sept. 2.

Thieu Willing To Goto Hanoi To Negotiate

SAIGON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that he is willing to go to Hanoi to hold peace talks with the Communists or have their representatives come to Saigon.

Mr. Thieu said he has repeatedly offered the Communists a cease-fire while peace is discussed.

"I would even go to Hanoi or have them come to the palace here for talks. I've offered them everything. I would even consider having the two parts of Vietnam inside the United Nations."

North Vietnam is not in the United Nations and South Vietnam has only an unofficial observer there.

Mr. Thieu, speaking to several thousand government information workers in Cholon, said he gets discouraged trying to deal with the Communists.

Candidate The president, departing somewhat from his usual stand of urging a military victory, spoke off-the-cuff for one hour. He is a candidate for reelection to a second four-year term in the Oct. 3 presidential election.

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Sen. Buckley Says Nixon Faces Loss Of Conservatives

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Sen. James L. Buckley warned yesterday that the suspension of support of the Nixon administration by leading conservatives has "serious implications" for the President's re-election next year.

In a statement that the conservative senator from New York spent nearly two days drafting, and which he has referred to as a "warning signal" to the administration, Sen. Buckley said that if the concerns of the conservatives are not resolved in a solidly open opposition, "it will be virtually impossible for the President to retain their credible support."

Sen. Buckley drafted his statement after 11 prominent conservatives, including his brother, William F. Buckley Jr., the editor and columnist, and J. Daniel Mahoney, state chairman of the New York Conservative Party, announced Wednesday that they had resolved to "suspend" their support of the administration in protest against its foreign policies.

The conservatives said that they do not plan now to encourage formal opposition to Mr. Nixon's re-nomination next year, but that they will "keep all options open in the light of political developments in the next months."



Young Americans give various salutes after lodging protest at the American Embassy in London yesterday.

Free Speech Abroad Asked By GIs in London Petition

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—GIs based in England today handed a 250-signature petition to the American Embassy here calling for a revision of the free-speech amendment to the U.S. Constitution to guarantee free-speech rights for servicemen based overseas.

The amendment would give the right of free speech to foreign-based servicemen, who are now prevented under the U.S. Code of Uniform Military Justice from publicly protesting against American government policy.

It was under this code of justice that American Air Force Capt. Thomas Culver was convicted by court-martial at Lakenheath, England, last July 13. Capt. Culver was found guilty of taking part in a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy last May 31 and soliciting fellow airmen to take part.

About 100 people, including 20 active American servicemen, marched silently from Hyde Park to the embassy in nearby Grosvenor Square.

About 50 policemen kept the marchers in a corner of the square while a six-strong delegation of active servicemen entered the embassy lobby to present the petition.

One serviceman—his military-style haircut concealed by a wide-brimmed suede hat—said, "We believe that only an active protest of this kind will bring any pressure to bear on the Pentagon. The free-speech amendment must be changed."

The demonstrator, who was wearing large sun-glasses to conceal his identity, said all 20 servicemen taking part in the march realized they could be prosecuted immediately.

"We figure it's worth it if it results in something being done to allow free expression for servicemen based in foreign countries," he added.

McGovern Says He Sent Ellsberg To Newspaper

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota says it was he who suggested that Daniel Ellsberg make the Pentagon Papers available to "a respectable newspaper."

Sen. McGovern, an announced candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, is quoted in today's edition of Parade, a Sunday newspaper supplement, as saying:

"What happened is that Mr. Ellsberg came to me and told me that such papers existed. . . . I told him that I felt as a lawmaker that I could not be in the business of breaking the law, but I did make clear to him that I thought it would serve the public interest if he made those documents available to a respectable newspaper."

"I think Mr. Ellsberg took the proper course when he went to The New York Times."

Yasnov Re-elected

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Mikhail Yasnov, 65, Friday was re-elected president of the Presidium (legislative assembly) of the Russian Federal Supreme Soviet, Tass reported.

In explaining the new pilot program of rewards 30 times higher than those usually offered, officials said the goal is quality rather than quantity. Last year in the Phoenix program 22,241 Viet Cong were "neutralized"—either killed, captured and sentenced to jail, or who defected. Most of them, however, were regarded as low-level operatives.

Nixon Refers To China Visit On Iowa Trip

Journey Regarded As Path to Peace

By Ken W. Clawson

CENTERVILLE, Iowa, Aug. 1 (UPI)—President Nixon told a large, friendly crowd here yesterday that his plan to go to China next year is a key element in realizing a generation of peace.

Coupling the China visit with the winding down of the Vietnam war, the President said that prospects for "our children to enjoy a full generation of peace" are better than at any time since the end of World War II.

As he has done at every opportunity since he arrived in the nation's heartland Friday night, Mr. Nixon emphasized his belief that the China journey is a vital requirement in shaping his vision of a highly competitive, but warless, world of the future.

"You cannot have peace in the world if 800 million of the most creative and resourceful people in the world are isolated. That is why I believe the President should establish new communications with those people so we will have a better chance for peace."

War Briefly Cited In a dam dedication speech yesterday and twice Friday night in Canton, Ohio, the President made only the briefest mention of the war in Southeast Asia. He appeared to put that issue behind him as he focused on the China visit and even beyond.

The Iowa crowd yesterday estimated by state police at 15,000 to 30,000 persons, listened politely to the President's remarks on China. But it warmed considerably when Mr. Nixon stressed his intention to live without war and also when he emphasized the necessity of rural development in a future peaceful competition with emerging nations.

Mentioning Western Europe, Japan, China and Russia, the President said that the United States would have to develop all of its resources to meet postwar competition or lose its world leadership. "No ground can be left out; each person must have a chance to make a contribution so this nation can have the drive, purpose and dedication to retain its leadership."

Rural America, he said, must make its contribution with projects like the new, \$26-million Rethum Dam, an 11,000-acre reservoir that he helped dedicate yesterday in southern Iowa.

The reservoir, the largest in Iowa, is expected to attract recreation enterprises that will bolster the economy of the region, which has been losing population during the last 20 years.

The President was joined by Gov. Robert Ray of Iowa, a Republican, and Sen. Jack Miller, R., Iowa, at the dedication here. Following the ceremonies, Mr. Nixon returned to Washington to spend the rest of the weekend at Camp David, Md.

Gunfire Wounds Man in Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 1 (UPI)—A man was shot and wounded in the Crumlin Road area here today. Police said his condition was "not serious."

An army spokesman declined to identify the man and said "we believe the incident was non-political." The Crumlin Road district has been a crucible of Roman Catholic-Protestant strife.

In Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second largest city, youths threw four gasoline bombs in hit-and-run attacks on an army observation post overlooking the largely Roman Catholic Bogside area. Another gasoline bomb was thrown at troops patrolling in the Bogside.

An army spokesman said the bombings caused neither casualties nor property damage. Yesterday, in Belfast, a pipe bomb exploded on the doorstep of a home, blowing in windows and hospitalizing a woman, a police spokesman said.

In Wake of Compromise Mansfield Reported Unhappy at Draft Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield was reported unhappy over a compromise designed to break a month-long deadlock holding up a two-year extension of the nation's draft law.

Sen. Mansfield, remained silent on the compromise yesterday, but sources close to the Montana Democrat said he was unhappy with it and was likely to oppose it when the issue comes up for Senate debate next week.

Sen. Mansfield's opposition would seriously damage chances for Senate approval of the draft extension before Congress begins a month-long summer recess next Friday.

The draft law expired June 30 while a House-Senate conference committee sat deadlocked over an amendment authored by Sen. Mansfield and passed by the Senate calling for withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam within nine months.

Committee members announced Friday they had agreed to delete the date from the end-of-the-war appeal and Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., a member of the committee, expressed hope that the Senate would go along.

But Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, said he would filibuster against the compromise as inadequate. He said the proposed compromise "totally emasculates" the intention of the Senate.

The compromise deletes all reference to withdrawing U.S. troops nine months after enactment of the bill and, according to most observers, reduces the impact of the amendment to a sense-of-the-Congress resolution, not a declaration of national policy.

Sen. Gravel said he believes the "conference committee issued its proposal to put pressure on opponents of the draft extension bill because of the pending recess. Sen. Stennis insisted that much of the substance and philosophy of the Mansfield amendment remain in the compromise.

He said the proposal ties the withdrawal of U.S. troops to the release of U.S. prisoners of war, a key provision of the original Mansfield amendment. And, he said the proposal "reflects a desire for expeditious action" by declaring that Congress wants the war ended "at the earliest practicable date" and by urging the President to negotiate withdrawal and POW release "at a date certain."

Australian Minister Ousted; Critical of Nixon-Chou Talks

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—Australian Foreign Minister Leslie Bury was dismissed by Prime Minister William McMahon tonight in an apparent dispute over China policy.

Shortly before his departure was announced, the 58-year-old foreign minister said publicly that he has "profound misgivings" about the process involved in the planned meeting between President Nixon and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

Calling Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou "amateurs," he criticized the idea of summit meetings and said that in his view they are "a very poor substitute for the workings of informed professional diplomacy."

The prime minister, in announcing Mr. Bury's departure together with a minor reshuffle of cabinet portfolios, said the foreign minister had resigned. He paid tribute to his long governmental service.

But Mr. Bury himself said on television, "Putting it in a good old Anglo-Saxon word, I have been sacked."

To succeed Mr. Bury in the sensitive foreign-policy post, Mr. McMahon promoted Attorney General Nigel Bowen, 60.

In the ministerial reshuffle, Health Minister Iver Greenwood, 45, a senator, takes over as attorney general. But he will not be a member of the inner cabinet.

Sir Kenneth Anderson, 62, also a senator, who has been serving as supply minister and leader of the government in the Senate, becomes minister for health. This makes him fifth in government seniority.

Finally, Liberal backbencher Ransley Victor Garland, 37, is brought into Mr. McMahon's administration as minister for supply.

Mr. Bury said tonight he is not a bitter man and will stay on in Parliament, where he represents a safe Liberal constituency in Sydney.

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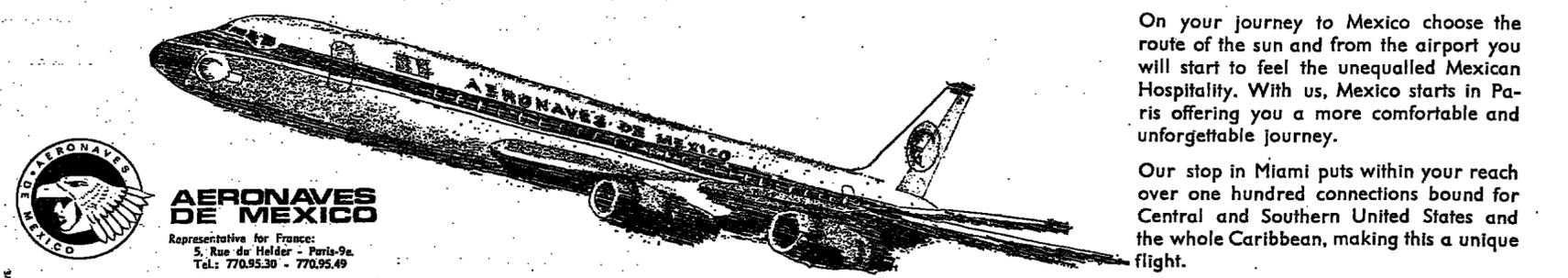
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Thy Rocks and Rilles

The articulate enthusiasm of the previously rather silent astronauts, Scott and Irwin, once they began exploring the moon in their Rover, was in large part scientific. To them, the consistency of moon dust, an isolated "frag" of rock, the soft contours of hills and craters, conveyed the excitement of filling new pieces into the jigsaw puzzle of geological evolution, of drawing aside veils that distance had, through eons, kept inviolate from man.

Much of their enthusiasm, however, was that which comes from a first glimpse of any of nature's miracles—Lt. Col. Irwin mentioned Sun Valley; each viewer, sharing the experience through the man-made miracle of television, might fit in his own terrestrial analogue. But it was intensified by a sense of eeriness, an unearthly quality that the Vikings might have glimpsed in Iceland, or the first Polynesians to penetrate the crater of Haleakala felt on Maui.

What Scott, Irwin and the television cameras conveyed to earth was a complex aesthetic experience. The astronauts might have been singing a hymn to the moon: "We love thy rocks and rilles . . ." Only a slight change for the words in the second stanza of "America," made all the more emphatic by the complete absence of "woods and templed hills." They were there because of an intricate combination of the naked beauty of mathematics and its conversion to the practical uses of engineering and navigation; they brought it to the knowledge that can make a grain of dust significant and the sensibility that appreciates the grandeur of the rugged moonscape. Their own courage and skill (and the fortunately petty but always ominous malfunctions of earth-made

apparatus emphasized both constantly) were part of a great human drama.

Will that drama ever find artistic expression? In the past, man's journeying to far places inspired many epics, but the genuine excitement of the voyage was usually expressed in allegory, in fantasy. The Greek wanderings in the Mediterranean, their dangers and beauties, were more memorably recorded in descriptions of Cyclops and Calypso than of the wine-dark sea itself. We know more about Burnt Njal than of the emotions felt by the Icelandic farers on their first glimpse of the island's grandly forbidding shores.

Even the far later journeyings of the Renaissance explorers (with the exception of the Luslads) were chronicled curtly in the pages compiled by Hakluyt, rather than immortalized by Shakespeare (barring that tantalizing by-product, "The Tempest.") or Racine. Is there someone who will enlarge upon Norman Mailer and, perhaps with the counterpoint between accurate description and drama employed by Melville in "Moby Dick," fix for future generations the wanderings of man upon the moon?

It is not enough to dismiss the subject with the comment that until man provides a decent dwelling place for those future generations the moon travels are irrelevant. When the Vikings were pushing farthest west, toward Vineland, all of Christianity brooded over the imminence of the year 1000, and the possible end of the world. Yet the world survived, to cherish the sagas of Eric the Red and Thorfinn Karlsefni. Col. Scott, from the moon, said, as a "fundamental truth": "Man must explore. And this is exploration at its greatest." It is—and it deserves recognition in art.

Mansfield Amendment Revised

The first message of the Senate-House conference revision of the Mansfield Amendment is that the Congress is not ready to force the President's hand on the specific issue of when American military operations in Indochina ought to end; hence no withdrawal date or limit was set. But the Congress does wish Mr. Nixon to liquidate the direct American military role "at the earliest practicable date" and meanwhile to keep casualties low. To these ends, the President is urged to negotiate a cease-fire. There is nothing in any of these three points, of course, to stop Mr. Nixon from doing just about anything he pleases. The first point gives him generally a free hand. The second merely confirms his own intent—already reflected in the weekly figures—to keep down casualties. And the third point, on the cease-fire, is hollow, since obviously Hanoi will not accept a cease-fire except for a political price which Mr. Nixon has so far been unwilling to pay.

If this were the only message of the revised Mansfield Amendment, we would wonder what the point is of going through with it. But there is another message here. For the first time, the entire Congress has gone on record in support of a particular war aim. There is only one reason why the United States ought to stay and fight in Indochina, the conference representatives of both chambers have said, and that is to obtain the release of American prisoners. In the revised amendment there is not a word about staying and fighting long enough to give the "South Vietnamese a reasonable chance" to stick in power without direct American propping. This last is Mr. Nixon's own stated war aim and it has now been specifically and deliberately rejected by Congress.

Plainly, there is a contradiction between the first and second messages of the revised amendment, the first authorizing Mr. Nixon to continue fighting at his own pace and the second telling him that he should linger only to regain the prisoners. If he accepts the license of the first, he risks violating the intent and implicit limit of the second. We have no doubt that this contradiction will express itself in further conflicts between the White House and Capitol Hill. The

tension is bound to sharpen, too, as the Viet Cong's seven points are pressed at Paris. The Viet Cong have offered to phase prisoner release and troop withdrawal, but only if the United States sets a withdrawal date.

So what difference does it make? Have not the two messages of the revised amendment cancelled each other out, leaving the President under fire but still at the helm of a war policy essentially unchanged? The answer will depend on whether Mr. Nixon chooses to continue regarding Congress as an adversary in war policy, or whether he will relax his hostility and try to treat it as a potential partner. Certainly he has won his battle to show, in formal terms, that he's the boss. But since the Congress—and according to the polls, the country at large—does not support his apparent objective of seating the Thieu government more securely, he has won his battle at the expense of some measure of public confidence.

The debate on the Mansfield Amendment has proven, we believe, that the country aches to get out of Indochina, reluctant as Congress may be to tangle with the President on operational details. If Mr. Nixon were to read the debate in that fashion, and accept its message, we believe he would find a virtually united Congress and country behind him. Politics lies down the one road, statesmanship down the other.

We recognize that there remains the possibility of some unexpected turn in Mr. Nixon's approach after the Vietnamese elections in the fall or as a consequence of his scheduled trip to China by next May. He may be able to consider steps after October that he would not consider before, for fear of jostling President Thieu. And presumably the pressures put on him by his China travel plans will encourage an even faster reduction of the American Vietnam role. Neither of these major events, however, prevents or excuses Mr. Nixon from reaching out to accept the cooperation and support for a shared—and sharply limited—war policy which the Congress has offered him. In respect to Saigon, Hanoi, Peking—and Moscow—alike, Mr. Nixon could only improve his own and the country's position by reciprocating the gesture.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Change in Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia's new collective presidency is an interesting experiment in the devolution of power.

It is not so much the withering away of the state, but at least the transfer of power to the six republics.

From now on the republics will have much greater authority to levy taxes and handle

their own budgets. If "statism" develops in the new republican administration people will no longer be able to blame distant Belgrade but have to look to their own local rulers.

Intricate though the scheme may appear on paper, it looks like the kind of compromise which can soothe passions and find solutions.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 2, 1896

LONDON—Our city is threatened with a new crusade. Latest among the reformers and purists are the teachers of the terpsichorean art. They insist that vulgarity is slowly but surely creeping into the ballroom, sapping the graces and annihilating the refinements of the dance. One critic says that the figures in modern dance are slurred over or distorted in such a way that what was originally a harmonious procession of movements resolves itself into a disorderly rout.

Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1921

NEW YORK—For the first time in weeks, New Yorkers yesterday were given a respite from the stifling heat. A cool north-west wind bringing the thermometer twenty-two degrees down within the space of twelve hours. At three o'clock in the afternoon it was 84 degrees F. At three o'clock this morning it was 62 degrees F. Today with a maximum temperature of 70 degrees, the day will be an ideal summer day.



Returning to the Arab Womb

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—It is astonishing what an extraordinary influence on international affairs sparsely populated and backward Libya has had during the past month. It has successively intervened in Morocco (where it endorsed an aborted coup d'état against the King), in Malta (where it is encouraging the Minotoff government to squeeze out NATO), and in Sudan (where it did everything possible to help Premier Gaafar Numeiri oust a pro-Communist putsch and launch an anti-Marxist purge).

As if to drive home the point that, despite its population of under two million, Libya can speak with a loud and often provocative voice, it brazenly ordered a British commercial plane en route to Sudan to land at a Libyan air base and conspired with Maltese air control to insure that

this was done. Aboard the jet were two Sudanese leaders of the short-lived putsch regime. They were arrested, sent to Khartoum, and promptly executed.

All this has been done with furious determination by a group of Libyan officers who constitute the world's youngest government. Chief of State Moamer Qadhafi is only 29. His eleven colleagues on Libya's Revolutionary Council are for the most part even younger.

Colonel Qadhafi was born in 1942 near the Gulf of Sirte amid the famous western desert dunes between Rommel and Montgomery. He was only six when Israel was created and ten when Nasser took power in Egypt. He and his council are members of a new Arab generation reared on the powerful propaganda of Cairo's "Voice of the Arabs" radio.

They are not deeply educated, know little of the outer world and rarely read books. But they are fanatically convinced of the rightness of their cause, which is Arab unity, Israel's destruction, and elimination from the Arab world of all foreign influences, Western or Eastern.

They are extremely puritanical and have eliminated frivolity from the Libyan scene. They are Islamic fundamentalists who believe the answer to all problems can be discovered in the Koran. These young officers overthrew the monarchy two years ago in order to get rid of corrupt people around the King. They regarded Nasser as a father figure and Colonel Qadhafi considers he has inherited the Egyptian revolutionary mantle.

The combination of success, youth, sincerity, devout religion and innocence about the world gives Qadhafi a handsome if austere figure, special arrogance. This mood and the sense of Libya's importance were vastly heightened when France decided to sell Libya more than a hundred Mirage fighters—although very few have so far been delivered. Psychologically the deal raised Libyan prestige in Arab eyes, and added to an already blatant cockiness.

Not Practical

Qadhafi believes in a kind of instant unity for the Arabs. He simply cannot understand why other Arab nations don't fall in line. He is convinced that Libya has ample wealth to attract support that time is on the side of his youthful regime and that as a kind of neo-Nasser he can drive out foreign influences in the Middle East and North Africa, whether capitalist or Communist.

Thus, he wanted to help Moroccan insurgents to end corruption and Western ties and to help to neutralize Malta, not in order to replace NATO's presence with a Soviet presence but in order to extrude all non-Mediterranean powers from the inland sea. Similarly he helped Premier Numeiri oust a Soviet threat to take over the Sudan through the local Communist party.

This fervent approach is not, however, practical. The Moroccan coup toppled. Malta doesn't want to become a Libyan remittance boy but seeks jobs for its dockyard workers. If terms aren't negotiated with NATO, it may feel forced to seek accommodation with Moscow. And, while Qadhafi's friend Numeiri is butchering Communists and honoring Moscow, his other friend, Anwar el-Sadat in Egypt, has signed a pact with the Soviet Union and serves as willing host to a huge Russian military establishment.

Colonel Qadhafi almost certainly kids himself when he thinks he can squeeze the Russians out of Egypt and other Arab areas. His theory is that when confederation between Libya, Egypt, Syria and perhaps in the end Sudan, becomes operable, he can persuade Sadat to oust the Soviet missions and terminate his treaty. This is very hard to imagine.

It is difficult to confederate the two violently anti-Soviet regimes in Libya and Sudan, which favor a military solution with Israel, and Egypt's pro-Russian if anti-Communist regime, which prefers a political solution with Israel. Nor are any answers to problems of this sort contained in the Koran, despite Qadhafi's Islamic fundamentalism and curious craving, as it were, to crawl back into the womb of desert Arab history.

Nixon and Chou En-Lai

By James Reston

PEKING—China's attitudes and tactics toward the United States are obviously changing, but her strategy and principles remain the same. This is the main impression of a reporter here. Seven years ago, Chou En-Lai told Edgar Snow, the American journalist, he believed that a solution to Sino-U.S. relations would ultimately be found, it is only a question of time. But there is one point: If the United States does not give up its policy of aggression and the threat of war against China, no solution is possible. We do not believe that the people of the United States will allow their government indefinitely to pursue such a policy. There is no conflict of basic interests between the peoples of China and the United States, and friendship will eventually prevail.

Now, while Chairman Mao Tse-tung is making a philosophy of history, it is Chou En-Lai who is making history here, and what he told Snow in 1969 is very similar to what the Western diplomats believe he told Henry Kissinger here the other day: Agreement on principle between Washington and Peking must be reached first before concrete issues can be settled, and these principles, as China sees them, are as follows:

First, there are not "two Chinas," but one Chinese government over both the mainland and Taiwan here in Peking, and what he told Snow in 1969 is very similar to what the Western diplomats believe he told Henry Kissinger here the other day: Agreement on principle between Washington and Peking must be reached first before concrete issues can be settled, and these principles, as China sees them, are as follows:

Second, all disputes between China and the United States, including the dispute over Taiwan, must be settled through peaceful negotiations, without the threat or use of force.

Third, accordingly, Washington must agree to withdraw its armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan straits. As to when and how these forces are to be withdrawn, these are matters to be settled by subsequent negotiation.

An Assumption

It is assumed in the Western diplomatic community in Peking that Mr. Kissinger was authorized to give assurances to Chou En-Lai that President Nixon accepted these principles, and further assure him that it was the policy of the U.S. government to withdraw all its armed forces from Vietnam.

Chinese diplomats here say Chou En-Lai would not have been authorized to invite President Nixon to come to Peking in opposition to strong feelings within the high command of the Chinese Army that no negotiations should take place with Washington so long as American forces remained on Taiwan.

Convincing Chou En-Lai on the seriousness of Washington's desire

to normalize relations with Peking has not been an easy exercise. Early in the Nixon administration, the French Ambassador in Peking, Etienne Mannebec, was instructed by President de Gaulle to tell Chou En-Lai that Mr. Nixon had told De Gaulle that he intended to withdraw from Vietnam and re-establish diplomatic relations with China, but the Chinese premier was not at that time convinced. Since then, however, President Nixon has been faithful to the policy he outlined to De Gaulle. He cancelled most of Washington's restrictions against trade, travel and cultural exchanges with China. He resumed diplomatic talks with Peking's communists three in Warsaw in 1970, and after Mao Tse-tung indicated to Snow that he would welcome personal talks with the President, Mr. Nixon has kept pressing for a summit conference finally through the Kissinger mission.

No Compromise

For this, Mr. Nixon has been generously praised in the Western diplomatic community in Peking, but now that his visit here has been arranged, even the diplomats who are most enthusiastic about his initiative are asking: Is he really prepared to pay the price?

Does he know that China will make absolutely no concessions on Taiwan to get into the United Nations, make no concessions on the peace settlement in Vietnam, and oppose violently Mr. Nixon's policy of increasing Japan's military role in the defense of the Pacific? In short, the question being asked by Western diplomats here is what Mr. Nixon hopes to get out of all this except a relaxation of tension as an argument for re-election.

For the judgment of well-informed men in Peking is that China is changing its attitudes and tactics here, not because it needs Washington's support in its quarrels with Moscow, but because it wants Taiwan and Taiwan's seat in the United Nations.

Officials here are still cautious and even skeptical about what Mr. Nixon will do in the debate in New York about bringing Peking into the United Nations. They are hoping for private talks with Washington about their basic principles on Taiwan, Vietnam and Japan before President Nixon gets here. For they still cannot quite believe Mr. Nixon is ready to meet their terms for China's representation in the UN, and the "normalization of relations." And they insist that Washington must get out of Vietnam and out of Taiwan before there can be any normal diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Letters

Challenging Levin

Bernard Levin is an exceptionally intelligent man, yet sometimes he seems to lack one essential characteristic of intelligence, which is never to underestimate the intelligence of others. In his column regarding "What are the Scots? What of the class hostilities?" (July 27), Mr. Levin makes an interesting point—good conversation piece—but there is no validity in the point he makes.

That Britain has been for centuries more at peace with herself than other nations have been at peace with themselves—it just isn't so. What of the Irish conflict which persisted for generations? What of the persistent antagonisms among the English, Welsh and Scots? What of the class hostilities?

As to the self-imposed restraints: presenting a law-and-order problem and allowing civil disobedience to succeed in India, this is a contemporary phenomenon related to the impotence of power, and applies not to Britain only, but to all nations which must consider world opinion. I dare say that in Kipling's colonial India the victory's tanks, or their counterparts, would have rolled on, supine bodies ignored. Effective response has not atrophied, but is superannuated except in authoritarian states.

MARC LAWRENCE.

Nice.

Agnew in Africa

That President Nixon would send such a rabble-rousing and overt racist as Spiro Agnew on a goodwill mission to Black Africa is ludicrous and beyond belief. Here is a man who, as Vice-President, has openly sought and justifiably earned the deep enmity of the vast majority of his own country's black citizens. This man who beats the bushes stirring up race hatred and fomenting racial strife with re-iterations of his own in a very poor position indeed to refer to some black Americans as being "querulous."

Freud and Marx

The games the Freudians are playing in Vienna put the rest of us neurotics to shame. To be taken seriously in the future (IET July 28) they are advocating exchanging Freud's theories of internal psychic sources for behavior for one of "aggressive behaviors . . . provoked by social factors."

Why have I told each other that psychoanalysis and Marxism are not mutually exclusive. A better line of mumbo-jumbo is hard to imagine. The "Old Man" himself wrote: "I am able to recognize that psychoanalytically (i.e., Marxists) is founded on an untenable illusion."

Why not stick to a game proven socially valuable and leave the political mumbo-jumbo to those who need your help? DR. BRUCE MCMAHAN, Torredembarra, Spain.

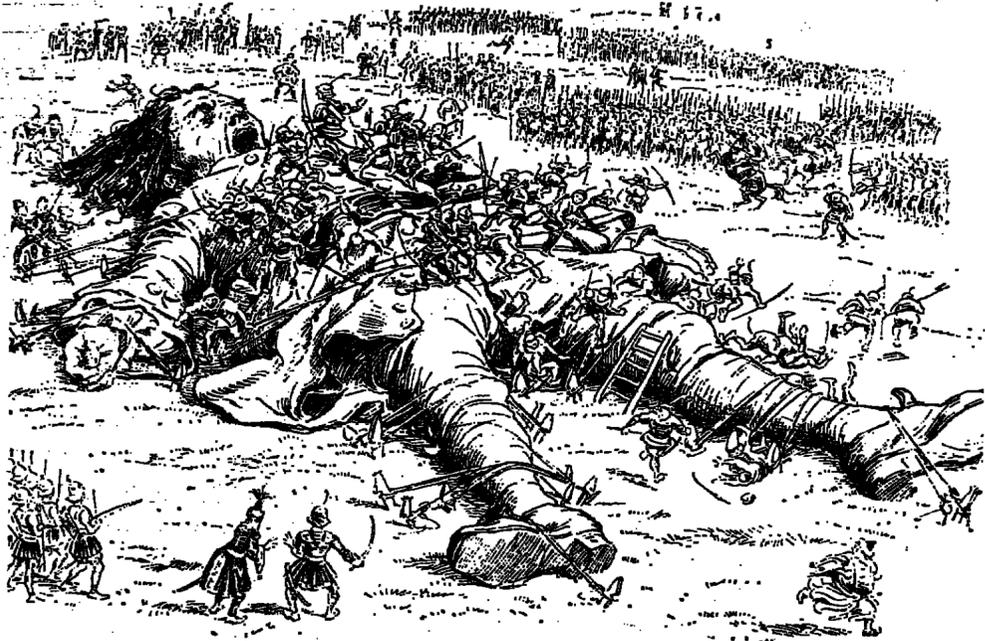
The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

For Nixon—Some Ties That Bind

I slept sounder than ever I remember to have done in my life... when I awakened...

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT)—With a maze of legislative strings, the Congress last week dramatically accelerated efforts to ensure a latter-day Gulliver named Richard Nixon...



branch's right to withhold information since the Eisenhower administration tussled with Sen. Joseph McCarthy, the Pentagon was thus faced with a choice of turning over the document or facing a suspension of its billion dollar military aid program to more than 40 nations.

On the theory that the Senate should give advice as well as consent, Sen. Vance Hartke advanced a double-barreled resolution. One part would call for Senate confirmation of the new United States representative to the Vietnam peace talks in Paris.

on presidential prerogatives, joined in the drive for war-powers legislation. "The time has come," he said, "when Congress will not be denied the right to participate, in accordance with the Constitution, in the whole enormous business of how wars are begun."

War Powers

They were welcome, well-heeded words to members of the Foreign Relations Committee as they set about last week to consider legislation defining and restricting the war powers of the presidency.

Even the long-passive House Foreign Affairs Committee was getting into the act. It included in the foreign aid authorization bill amendments that would cut off military and economic aid to Greece until constitutional democracy is restored in that country and suspend aid to Pakistan until it has restored "reasonable stability" in East Pakistan and stopped the persecution of refugees.

Unlike Gulliver, the President is not likely to be rendered powerless by this maze of congressional bonds. But unless he wants to go through a weary political struggle untangling himself, the President may have to be a little more respectful of Congress, a little more forthcoming with information, a little more ready to listen to its advice.

Provision of Act

The most direct challenge last week—and one that could produce a stormy confrontation—came from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which discovered a little-noticed provision in the Foreign Aid Act.

Cooper Proposal

In a less punitive manner, Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky came forward with a proposal that congressional committees, like the executive branch, should be furnished with information by the Central Intelligence Agency, again on the premise that if Congress is to help set foreign policy then it must be informed.

All these various legislative strings, even if they should be tied down, would not fundamentally change the balance of power. At most they might make the Congress better informed in giving advice and thus more able to serve as a counterbalance to the presidency.

The Black Family in the U.S.—Just How Stable Is It?

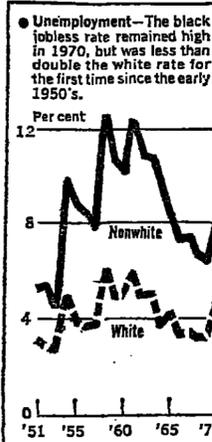
By Charles V. Hamilton Mr. Hamilton is a professor of political science at Columbia University.

A Statistical Portrait

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT)—The view of the black community held by many a social scientist is by now familiar: a disaster area plagued by social disorganization, family disintegration and a host of conditions that breed emotional pathologies.

Figures

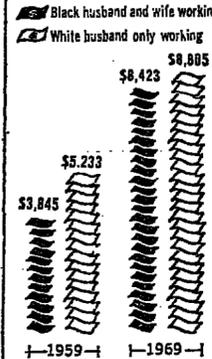
Last week, a new set of figures on American blacks was released—a special study by the federal government entitled "The Social Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1970."



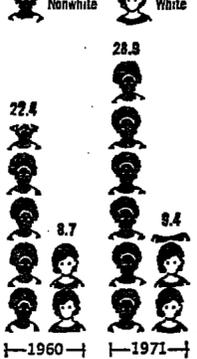
Education—The percentage of black college graduates has increased sharply. (Percent of population 25 to 34 years old who completed four years of college or more.)



Income—To maintain a median family income comparable to whites, both the black husband and wife still have to work.



Family structure—The percentage of black families headed by women has increased substantially.



Sparring Match

Another example: The government study showed that, in order to obtain and maintain a median family income comparable to that of whites, both the black husband and his wife must—and often do—work. Conventional wisdom holds that this is a negative fact, since it is claimed that such families tend to be less stable than those in which the father is the sole breadwinner.

proaches to statistics partake of a sparring match. Thus, one social scientist may point to figures that clearly show that, in 1970 black persons 14 to 19 years of age were more likely to be high school drop-outs than were white persons in that age group.

ments among social scientists over statistics that, by and large, both sides accept may seem to be nothing more than an exercise in academic semantics. But for the Urban League leadership, and for many black sociologists, the issue has far greater importance.

Ceausescu's 17 Points: A New Puritanical Code

By Dan Morgan

BUCHAREST (WP)—The overworked description of Romania as a Communist country that is "liberal" in foreign policy but orthodox domestically was validated with dramatic suddenness here last month.

Pushed through by President Nicolae Ceausescu while the cheers were still echoing from his bold journey to China, North Korea and North Vietnam in June, a puritanical new code of cultural and ideological conduct has abruptly cut short a period of relative permissiveness.

White messages of support pour in from provincial party organizations daily, fare of Western beat music on the radio has been all but stopped.

Western films and the American tramping series "The Untouchables" have been dropped from television in response to the president's plea for less violence, "nocturnal" programs, and the agent for several British rock groups who arrived here in the thick of the excitement returned home without signing a single contract.

Romanian journalists say that more articles are being rejected for publication than usual, because government officials lack guidelines for interpreting the new policy.

Hughes at the new policy seems to come, it is fairly consistent with the one that has been followed by Romania ever since 1965. That formula has been to balance an independent foreign policy with a tight rein on the home front.

17 Points

Many foreign and Romanian observers think the "17 points" laid down by President Ceausescu on July 6 are a strengthening of foreign policy to strengthen Romania against Soviet pressure. Criticism of the government by the Soviet Union and its allies came into the open after Mr. Ceausescu's visit to China. Romanians say the 17 points would be equally acceptable in Moscow, Peking or East Berlin.

manians say the 17 points would be equally acceptable in Moscow, Peking or East Berlin. As such the policy is documented proof of Romanian conformity and reliability, and intellectuals appear ready to accept this argument.

However, there has been no statement or even clear hint that foreign policy considerations alone prompted the new line. And well-placed Romanians say that other important factors are involved. One probably was Mr. Ceausescu's desire to assert his leadership dramatically at a time when criticism had begun to be heard against his domestic programs both from conservative bureaucrats and moderates, and when some had been voicing fear that the China trip had been too much of a risk.

Another factor may have been the leadership's genuine conviction that decadent influences from the West, and slackness in the party itself, had begun to loosen orthodox tenets of Romanian society.

The mass meeting at which Mr. Ceausescu followed up his policy code with a long speech to virtually everybody of any importance in Romanian political, economic and cultural life was described as acrimonious. Large parts of it were omitted from press accounts of the meeting.

There was open criticism by party officials of rising criminality, admissions of poor morale among workers, and rebukes against youthful vagabonds who rough up people on the street. It was also noted that venereal disease, particularly among young people, was once again on the rise, after being wiped out in 1949.

The principal target of Mr. Ceausescu's 17 points was Romanian youth. They declared that tendencies toward "passionism" and an "easy-going life without work" will be combated; that alcohol will be forbidden in youth clubs and that "atheistic propaganda" will be strengthened to fight "mysticism" among young people. Radio and television programs will be improved and programs cultivating the "spirit of violence, the bourgeois way of life and a mentality noxious to youth education" will be stopped.

will be improved and programs cultivating the "spirit of violence, the bourgeois way of life and a mentality noxious to youth education" will be stopped. The foreign musical repertory will be "screened to avoid musical pieces expressing decadent currents."

Romanian secondary and high school students already donate from four to six hours work a week to state projects and sources said this week that this would almost certainly be increased now.

At the same time the document announced that party officials will be sent to political refresher courses and that tough ideological criteria will be applied in book publishing houses, theaters, even factories.

Conflicts

Western diplomats find conflicting elements in the events surrounding the regime's ideological and cultural counterattack.

While several conservatives have been fired, Education Minister Mircea Malita, who has a reputation as a "modernist," has been kept on even though his ministry has been singled out for special criticism. Dumitri Popescu, a close associate of Mr. Ceausescu who is described as a middle of the road, was named head of the state committee for art and culture while retaining his party post as cultural "leader."

Books on impressionist painting are still on sale at some select bookstores. Moreover, there has as yet been no noticeable change in the overall atmosphere of Mr. Ceausescu's Romania, which has done away with such things as political arrests and has permitted Romanians limited contacts with foreigners.

Romanian officials have been emphasizing to foreigners that the cultural policy announcement is to have no effect on the country's effort to stimulate Western economic contacts and investments. Party intellectuals insist that the new policy is a sincere response to certain negative facts of Romanian life.

Westerers confirm that petty crime also seems to be on the rise, and earlier this year Romanians were shocked by a mass murder in which the culprit killed five girls and dismembered their bodies. The suspect is awaiting trial. Guilty verdicts were handed down against provincial officials who were said to have embezzled millions of lei (18 to the dollar) from the state. The sentence was death.

As elsewhere in Eastern Europe, American pop culture has a strong appeal to youth. One young man selling pottery gave a Western visitor some of his wares in exchange for a promise to send him a pair of American jeans. Last year the pop group Blood, Sweat and Tears received a tumultuous welcome in Romania, though entertainers had to abide by a promise not to "riggle."

American diplomats themselves complain that the Office for Film Distribution often selects the poorest American films and serials because they are cheapest. On the other hand, Romanian officials have also rejected such quality films as "Easy Rider" and "Midnight Cowboy," and the pacifist film "M*A*S*H" was turned down because it purportedly glorified violence.

Sources in the cultural world do not interpret the recent tightening as directed against Western culture however, but against bad work. They are therefore hopeful that the American play "Enemy of the People" by Arthur Miller will be produced as planned at the national theater this fall.

Writers

These sources say that the policy shift was squarely aimed at Romanian writers who copy Western styles without understanding them. Plays such as Josef Nadj's "The Dark," which had a one-day run in the

THE LONG WEEKENDS CRUISE TO NEW YORK FROM APRIL 30.

Every week till early November those great European pleasure islands Le France and QE2, slip out of Le Havre and Southampton for New York. You'll have five blissful days before you hit the big city again. Five days of truly sensational food and comfort, action or inaction, entertainment or solitude—whichever you wish.

You can fly anywhere, you'll go rarely on a great liner in your life. Now they go where you're going every week, regular as clockwork. The best bit of teamwork since the Entente Cordiale.

Seize the opportunity. The next long weekend is on Le France sailing from Le Havre and Southampton on Friday, August 6th.



The two best ways home. One leaves every week.

Eurobonds

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 1 (IFT)—The myth of August (nothing happens with everybody on vacation) having been shattered two years ago with the unexpected devaluation of the French franc, there is a widespread feeling that a number of currencies will be re-devalued this month.

The leading candidate, of course, is the deutsche mark, expected to be revalued around 7 percent over the previous 3.66 to the dollar in line with the rise of the recent Swiss revaluation.

The last time the mark was revalued, the market for DM-denominated Eurobonds disappeared as bond holders eager to sell and take profits could find no buyers and were locked into position for longer than they anticipated. Thus, it would be expected that holders of DM bonds would be sellers now, buying dollars at very favorable rates and moving into high-quality, high-yielding dollar bonds.

But despite the experience of 1968 and despite the fact that there is little profit to be made on the anticipated revaluation by moving into DM at this point, demand for DM bonds is extremely strong.

The Province of Newfoundland's 80 million DM, 8 percent offering, which was expected to be priced at 98, came out at 99 1/2 and immediately moved to a premium of 100 1/4 on the secondary market.

Responding to the pickup in demand, German banking authorities approved two new issues of 100 million DM each from the City of Yokohama and Quebec Hydroelectric. Pricing on the Yokohama bond is expected to be at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 8 percent.

The interest in DM bonds, elsewhere in the market, the

bankers say, is fueled by a desire to be in a "strong" currency. It is no surprise then that underwriters label Imperial Chemical Industries' sterling-DM issue an "outstanding" success. Terms on the £15 million, 3 percent offering, will be set later this week.

The economic news emanating from the United States last week rekindled concern about the value of the dollar. This, coupled with the fact that the Treasury would cease exchanging its depleted gold for dollars held by official foreign institutions put the price of gold on the free market to a two-year peak.

Under this combination, the price of dollar Eurobonds sagged half a point, on average, for the week on the secondary market from the depressed levels of a week ago. The sharp drop on Wall Street added further pressure on the price of convertibles.

Nevertheless, there is still room for new dollar issues. Airlines International's \$20 million, 9 percent, 15-year bond and \$15 million, 8 1/2 percent, 5-year notes (both guaranteed by four leading U.K. banks), were priced at par.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970 July 25, July 18, July 26. Rows include: Commodity Index, Currency in circ., Total loans, Steel prod, Auto production, Daily oil prod, Freight car loadings, Elev Pwr Kw-hr, Business failures.

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, credit advances, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: June, Prior Month, 1970. Rows include: Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Personal income, Money supply, Consumer Price Index, Construction contracts, Mfrs. inventories, Exports, Imports.

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source. Commodity Index based on 1957-59=100 and the consumer price index based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Industrial production is a Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

European Coal and Steel Community announced a private placement of 800 million Luxembourg francs. The 12-year bonds were priced at par with a coupon of 7 3/4 percent. The private placement of 50 million French francs in 7-year notes by Surofina was priced at par with an 8 1/4 percent coupon.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT)—While optimism on the state of the economy continues to be the watchword in Washington, the mood elsewhere has been quite different. As the year rolls along, a diminishing level of confidence is obviously developing in business, economic and investment circles.

In recent weeks particularly, a wave of pessimism has engulfed Wall Street—and it may be encompassing Main Street as well. It is being reflected in a sagging stock market and the cautious commitments of both consumers and business.

Security analysts and other commentators said that the growing malaise over the nation's economic problems and the administration's domestic policies was responsible for the precipitous decline in the stock market last week. The leading stock averages suffered their greatest drop in more than a year, with the Dow-Jones industrial index down almost 30 points.

chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The financial markets were not back to their former level of activity by a series of adverse developments, including: The continuance of great tension in various labor negotiations.

The 50 percent cut in the dividend of the United States Steel Corp. Unfavorable economic statistics, particularly the data on the leading economic indicators and the United States' foreign trade position.

The disclosure that the federal deficit in the fiscal year that just ended had reached \$32.24 billion, up from \$28.5 billion the year before and the second-greatest red-ink figure since World War II.

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The sharp upward move of gold prices and weakening of the dollar as this nation reported another drop in its gold reserves in June.

All of the economic news this week was not better, however. There was reason for encouragement in the latest report on machine-tool orders, which were up about 23 percent in June; in the disclosure that contracts for future construction had risen 22 percent in June; in the data that showed total retail sales increasing by 8 percent during the latest week, and in the generally favorable tenor of second-quarter corporate earnings statements.

The profit picture was particularly satisfactory. With General Motors rolling up a substantial 20 percent gain for the June quarter, United States Steel achieving a 93 percent improvement and a wide range of other notable gains, the overall trend was quite favorable.

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Under this combination, the price of dollar Eurobonds sagged half a point, on average, for the week on the secondary market from the depressed levels of a week ago. The sharp drop on Wall Street added further pressure on the price of convertibles.

Nevertheless, there is still room for new dollar issues. Airlines International's \$20 million, 9 percent, 15-year bond and \$15 million, 8 1/2 percent, 5-year notes (both guaranteed by four leading U.K. banks), were priced at par.

Dow Jones Average Drops 30 Points in Week As Pessimism Over the U.S. Economy Grows

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT)—Stock prices on the American Stock Exchange finished last week moving in the same direction they began the week—on the downside. The index closed at 246.1, down 33 for the week, which is considered a sizable decline.

Volume ran higher than the previous week—15,874,705 shares compared with 14,147,900.

The downturn in stock prices was also noticeable in the over-the-counter market.

Trade in industrials was described as "moderate to light," with a few issues showing some sharp losses and most having at least fractional declines for the week.

Among bank stocks, the decline was not quite so apparent. Many remained unchanged for the week. However, State Street Boston Financial was down about 2, and Citizens & Southern was down 1, as was Bay State Corp.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Close

Table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Close prices.

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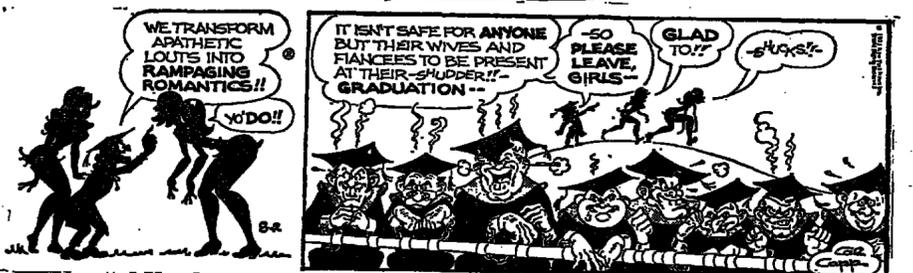
PEANUTS



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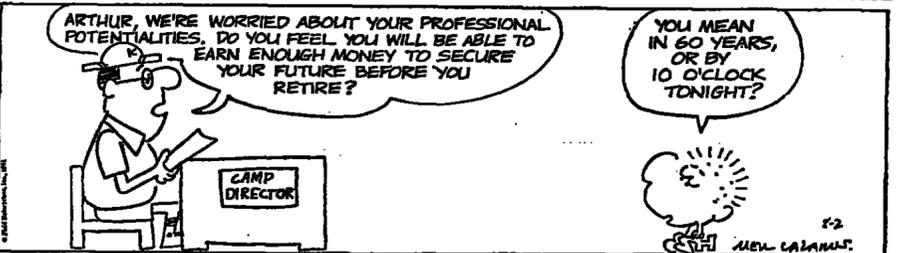
EILABNER



BEEBLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The two teams in a recent New York contest bid similarly on the diagramed deal, but the result was a 13-point gain for one of them. At both tables, South opened one no-trump and North settled in three no-trump after using Stayman to explore the possibility of a spade fit. Both West players led the heart three, and dummy's ten won. South then made the normal play of developing diamonds, leading low to his jack. East won the second round with the ace and cleared the hearts. South decided that his best chance was to play East for both missing spade honors. He therefore won the third round of diamonds in dummy, preserving the two in his own hand for entry purposes, and led to the spade ten. When this lost to the jack, he was two down. The defenders took three heart tricks and a trick in each of the other suits. As it happens, the contract could still have been made after the heart ace had been driven out. If all the diamonds had been cashed, West would have been in trouble. His last discard would have to be either a spade, giving South three tricks in that suit by finessing the queen, or a heart, permitting clubs to be played safely. In the replay, South made the fine play of a club at the second trick. He was unlikely to arrive at nine tricks without making at least one in clubs, and he reasoned that if East held the club ace, he would probably duck, and that if West held the ace, he could hardly be sure that a heart continuation would be safe from his side. This maneuver succeeded in its aim, for West refused to take the club ace. With one club trick in his pocket, South shifted to dia-

Table with columns for NORTH, WEST, EAST, SOUTH (D), and Pass. Includes scores like 8642, QJ10, KQ764, etc.

Table for 'Solution to Friday's Puzzle' with columns for GRAM, ANAS, ANAR, LEAVY, GAITS, NINE, ONIT, UNRECEIVED, WASHAN, UNRECEIVED, SINGO, CLAIR, FENS, MOHARE, EDICT, BELABORED, EDIE, OPINED, ASSETS, SEMI, SCANTINEST, SEPAL, ROTDOG, ODDOIT, INDIA, ARE, GREED, LITICARIS, CAICUATION, TITILL, GATTA, GONVER, EVER, ETION, PERM, SERO.

DENNIS THE MENACE



'SORRY, MR. WILSON. IF I'D KNOWN YOU WAS IN THE TUB, I WOULDA JUST WALKED IN AN' TALKED TO YOU THERE!'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words NUBOD, CRATT, YAMSIL, LEGALY. Includes a cartoon of a man with a goat and the text 'AN OLD-FASHIONED GARMENT THAT COULD BE MADE FROM A GOAT.'

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here. (Answers tomorrow) Saturday's Jumble: AUDIT, SHAKY, COLUMN, POPLIN. Answers: It takes plenty of this kind of makeup to see you through a long hard day at the office - STAMINA.

BOOKS

REGULATING THE POOR: The Functions of Public Welfare

By Frances Fox Piven and Richard A. Cloward. Pantheon Books. 389 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Roger Jellinek

FRANCES FOX PIVEN and Richard A. Cloward have written an iritating yet profoundly interesting book on welfare, an achievement, considering the guilt and sourness of the reality and the usual tedium of its literature. Poor relief, the authors suggest, is not systematic charity but systemic sanitation, clearing up the noxious statistical debris of recurring economic crises. Miss Piven, a political scientist and urban planner, and Mr. Cloward, a sociologist and social worker (they both teach at the Columbia School of Social Work), take the Marxist view of capitalist society in which the poor are the inevitable victims caught in the machinery and vernal regulation by political and economic institutions. Each capitalist crisis, they argue, is resolved at the expense of and with the use of the poor. Historically, they say, there is a cycle of poor relief: massive dislocation, massive discontent, direct relief, work relief, and of stability that follows, the relief system becomes a psychological and social threat that keeps the poor at work in a marginal labor pool. That their theory is wretchedly simplistic is, luckily, demonstrated by the authors themselves. For example, between 1940 and 1960, one million farms disappeared. Twenty million people, mostly blacks from the South, left the land for the cities, mainly in the North. Thus, to bolster their relief-cycle theory, the authors would have been obliged to show that the drastic increase in the welfare rolls in the '60s was because this flood of people became eligible. But Piven and Cloward show that most of the migration had already taken place in the previous decade, and that while benefit levels rose by 50 percent in that period, the number of recipients rose by only 17 percent in the North, they actually declined, in some cities by half, whereas in the '60s, when benefit levels rose only 10 percent, the number of recipients surged by almost 100 percent. Furthermore, relief rose most sharply after 1964—at a time of the lowest peacetime unemployment and the greatest economic expansion on record. Why then was there no violent demand for relief in the '60s, as the authors' theory would suggest, and why did relief expand so suddenly in the '70s when their theory would suggest the opposite? Despite their theory, the authors answer this question brilliantly. The '60s was a period of ideological stability and cold war. Memories of the Depression were still vivid. Rural blacks had no political know-how. In discussing why they find that relief practice has been more restrictive even than relief law, the authors write that 'the great majority of Americans, although they have no direct economic stake in the relief system, despite it... The relief agency is their whipping boy; it marks and makes visible the dependent poor, and is made

to blame for the existence of these poor.' This has made administrators nervous, and self-defense, they have developed an adversary relationship with their clients. The authors give a devastating description of the routine degradation of welfare applicants, who in turn tend to accept the same implied evaluation of themselves. Until quite recently, rarely appealed decisions about them—out of a welfare population of 1.5 million in New York City in 1964 there were of 15 appeals, and in 1968, six of one-tenth of the 150,000 families eligible for wage subsidies claimed them. The explanation of how this situation was radically changed is the most novel and valuable contribution of the book. It makes it indispensable for understanding the domestic politics of the '60s. In their account of a relief cycle of the '30s the authors concede that F.D.R.'s policies were governed as much by the building of the New Deal coalition as by any anxiety about rebellion. Similarly the Kennedy and Johnson administrations were looking for a way to establish that coalition, threatened as it was by a South raged by civil-rights pressure by the 'desegregating' cities, white ethnic machines, black claims against urban renewal. The Democrats had find a way of existing in the light without alienating the whites. The Great Society anti-poverty program was the result. Campaigning on urban unrest, the Johnson administration bypassed the local-machine politicians and the community action program, a directly funded parallel to the politics. The softest spot in patronage was welfare. It was much cheaper than housing, other porkbarrel rewards, the resources of the federal government in bureaucratic expenditures, legal aid and money were aimed in an assault on local fare administration. In two of the Office of Economic Opportunity spent \$8 million in grants and loans, with the result that courts struck down one restriction after another. Welfare organizations followed. In 1968, alone New York City forced to spend several hundred million dollars on winter clothing for recipients who had never before claimed it. Why, then, given this, daily continuing intensification of the welfare explosion, do authors feel the need to re- their problematic theory of poor relief cycle? They have leading advocates of welfare for a number of years, wanted to see the rolls tripled. After politicizing welfare in terms of rights they hope to cause a 'farm break' and a re-evaluation of the poor as people, not as a history on their side. But, when have so ably demonstrated the face of theories, history is relevant.

Mr. Jellinek reviews books for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS: 1 Rum cake, 5 Doleful, 10 Old Spanish coin, 14 Repute, 15 Arterial trunk, 16 All: Prefix, 17 Bombon, 19 One of Omar's wishes, 20 Peer Gynt's mother, 21 Kind of bag, 22 Minos, for one, 24 Skating star, 26 Sound: Prefix, 27 Rinehart play, 28 Of a motif, more restrictive, 33 Conscious, 34 Big bird, 36 Asian land: Prefix, 37 Mexican alder, 38 Rabbit, 39 Compass point, 40 Overweight, 41 (up to), 42 Restless one, 44 Knox or Wayne. DOWN: 46 Friend of Smollett's Random, 47 Luncheon dish, 49 Capone feature, 51 French law, 54 Nimbus, 55 Obstacle, 58 Tical, Incan god, 59 Nemo, translated, 60 Assistant, 61 Xlin, 62 Accesses, 63 cat. 15 Legal claim, 18 Heating vessel, 23 Where all roads, 25 Spanish river, 26 Aspect, 27 Do one's, 28 Ruse, 29 Dance, 30 Rampart platform, 31 what I say, 32 Mediation, 34 Eskimo, 37 Cutting short, 38 Adriatic wind, 40 Woodwind, 41 Iron: Prefix, 44 On board ship, 46 Greek measure, 49 Location, 47 Talk territory, 48 Part of a bird's jaw, 49 Old cloth measures, 50 Problem of Lady Macbeth, 52 Wave, in France, 53 Virginia shrub, 56 Extinct bird, 57 Peking name.

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-61.

Handwritten signature 'Jellinek' at the bottom of the page.

1st Pan Am Gold Medals for U.S.

Matzdorf, Shorter Score

By Neil Amdur

COLUMBIA, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Frank Shorter, who said he was... Matzdorf, who said he was...

thrilled thousands of fans with his remarkable run-for-run success story, finished second in his heat of the 100-meter dash...

Merwether found himself in a foreign setting for the first time since he took up the sport last year.

The 28-year-old hematologist from Waltham, Mass., who has

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RUSHING PASSER—Quarterback Dan Pastorini of Santa Clara and the College All-Stars is hit by Colts' Charlie Stakes and Bill Laskey in Baltimore's 24-17 victory.

Colts Defeat All-Stars, 24-17, Morrall Hurls 3 Touchdowns

By William N. Wallace

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Earl Morrall, the 37-year-old quarterback who was a College All-Star back in 1956, threw three touchdowns passes Friday night to help the Baltimore Colts, the National Football League champions, beat the current edition of the All-Stars, 24-17, before 52,289 fans at Soldier Field.

Morrall completed 20 of 30 pass attempts for 329 yards, but the All-Stars beat the professionals a real workout. Morrall was dropped for losses five times as the collegians did a commendable job defensively.

But their offense could not move in the second half following a first-quarter touchdown drive. Dallas Brockington scored for the All-Stars on a sweep from the Colt 1-yard line following a pass-interference penalty against Baltimore.

Cowboys Unload Thomas

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The New England Patriots completed a trade with Dallas yesterday that brought them Duane Thomas, an angry hold-out but an excellent running back.

The Patriots also sent Carl Garrett, their regular halfback, to the Cowboys. Garrett received in return Halvor Hagen, a promising offensive lineman who was not able to crack the Dallas starting line-up, and Honor Jackson, a rookie wide receiver.

Thomas was paid a low base salary last year at the start of a three-year contract, a salary said to be equivalent to that of a free agent's. But Thomas made a total of about \$60,000, mostly because he signed bonus and incentive clauses.

Thomas will team with Jim Nance in the New England backfield to help compose a formidable rushing duo. Hagen will likely be a regular guard.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Table with columns for game dates (Friday's Games, Saturday's Games) and line scores for various NFL teams like Pittsburgh, San Fran, Oakland, etc.

Stewart Nears Drivers' Title, Captures German Grand Prix

ADENAU, West Germany, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Jackie Stewart of Scotland won the German Grand Prix on the Nuerburgring track today and took an almost unbeatable lead in the world drivers' championships.

The 32-year-old Scot led from start to finish in his blue 8-cylinder Tyrrell-Ford, to beat teammate François Cevert of France by almost 40 seconds.

Stewart leads the world championship standings with 51 points. Jacky Ickx of Belgium, who failed to finish, is second with 19 points.

With only four races left Ickx, Ferrari's top driver, has almost no chance of catching the Scotsman. Ickx crashed on the second lap but escaped unhurt.

Cevert clocked 1:29:55.3 to make it a clean sweep for Briton Ken Tyrrell's team on the 22.83-kilometer (14.17 mile) course.

Despite the mishap to Ickx, Ferrari still gained championship points toward the world manufacturers' title since Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland and Mario Andretti of Nazareth, Pa., finished third and fourth respectively in their 12-cylinder 312B2 models.

Ronnie Peterson of Sweden in a March-Ford finished fifth and Timo Schenker of Australia in a Brabham-Ford was sixth.

Stewart made no mistakes throughout the 73 bends of the testing mountain course. He increased the lap record nine times, his best a circuit in 7 minutes 20.8 seconds for an average speed of 185.5 kph.

But the record went to Cevert, who clocked 7:20.1 minutes for the tenth lap—an average speed of 185.6 kph (115.7 mph).

Former world champion Graham Hill of England had bad luck at the start with throttle linkage trouble. He got off the grid three minutes after the start but still managed to finish ninth in his Brabham-Ford, on the same lap as Stewart.

Another former world champion, Briton John Surtees, finished seventh in a car of his own design. Reine Wisell of Sweden, No. 2 in the Lotus-Ford team, took eighth spot despite a bad start.

Only 12 of the 22 drivers who started the race were running at the end.

Stewart won the German Grand Prix on the Nuerburgring in 1968 and won his first world championship the following year.

Padres Pull Off Triple Play As Kirby Shuts Out Braves

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP).—Aided by a triple play, Clay Kirby pitched a five-hitter today as San Diego broke a string of seven straight losses to Atlanta, defeating the Braves, 3-0.

The Padres scored their two runs off starter Pat Jarvis, 4-10, in the bottom of the fourth on a double by Nate Colbert, a triple by Leron Lee and a double by Kirby, who has won seven of his last nine decisions, was back of a doubleheader at Candlestick Park.

Astros 6, Expos 1 Wade Blasingame scattered ten hits and hit a two-run double, leading Houston to an 8-1 road victory over Montreal.

Twins 10, Yankees 7 In the American League, Minnesota slugger Mel Collettiemyre with six straight hits to open the game, then walloped four New York homers to outslug the visitors. The Twins sent men to bat in the sixth run.

Athletics 7, 4, Indians 3 An error by second baseman Kurt Bevacqua opened the door for two unearned runs and gave Oakland a 4-3 triumph over Cleveland and a sweep of a doubleheader. Jim (Catfish) Hunter pitched a five-hitter and Gene Tenace ripped a three-run homer as the A's took the first game, 7-3. Oakland's decisive runs in the second game came in the top of the fifth inning. Rick Monday and Sal Bando ripped singles and when Bevacqua bobbled Curt Blefary's grounder, Monday scored and Bando went to third. Angel Mangual then singled for the fourth Oakland run.

Red Sox 5, White Sox 1 Boston turned three Chicago errors into four runs in the first inning and whipped the White Sox, 5-1, in the first game of a doubleheader. After John Kennedy opened the visitors' first with a double off looper Wilbur Wood, 12-8, Doug Griffin bunted and Wood threw wildly past first, Kennedy scoring on the error. Griffin advanced to second when first baseman Rick Reichardt dropped Wood's pick-off throw and moved to third on Rico Petrocelli's single. George Scott tripled both runners home, then scored when Mike Andrews bobbled the relay.

Brewers 4, Senators 3 Bobby Mitchell's first major-league home run, a three-run shot in the third inning, powered Milwaukee to a 4-3 home victory over Washington in the first game of a doubleheader.

Tigers Get Ferranoski DETROIT, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Relief ace Ron Ferranoski was acquired by the Tigers Friday on waivers from the Twins. The 34-year-old hurler had held out this spring for \$65,000 but finally settled for \$63,500 before reporting late and out of shape.

Blue Loses to Indians IN BIDD TO WIN NO. 20 CLEVELAND, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Two-run singles by Jack Heideemann and Ted Uhlaender spoiled Vida Blue's bid for his 20th victory of the season Friday night as the Cleveland Indians defeated the Oakland Athletics, 4-1.

Blue, who suffered his fourth loss of the season in 26 starts, was lifted for a pinch hitter in the seventh. He struck out five, walked two and yielded seven hits. Cleveland gave Johnny Ligon a victory in his managerial debut.

Senators 4, Brewers 3 Dick Billings singled in Larry Bittner with the winning run in the eighth inning to give Washington a 4-3 victory over Milwaukee.

Expos 6, Astros 4 Rusty Staub drove in two runs with singles, one in a four-run fourth inning rally, which paced Montreal to a 6-4 triumph over Houston. Ron Hunt equaled a modern major-league record set by Steve Evans of the St. Louis Cardinals in 1910 when he was hit by a pitched ball for the 31st time this season in the fourth inning and scored the Expos' first run on Staub's first single.

Phillies 5, Cardinals 4 Pinch-hitter Bobby Piel drew a walk with the bases loaded in the 16th inning to force in the winning run as Philadelphia defeated St. Louis, 5-4.

Dodgers 4, Reds 1 Steve Garvey, just off the disabled list, collected three hits including a bases loaded double in a Los Angeles four-run eighth inning as the Dodgers beat Cincinnati, 4-1.

Angels 3, Tigers 2 In the American League, Jerry Mose's run-scoring double with two out in the 12th inning voided a 14 strikeout performance by Mickey Lolich and gave California a 3-2 victory over Detroit. Lolich went this distance and received his eighth loss in 24 decisions.

Orioles 4, Royals 0 Pat Dobson pitched a five-hitter for his 12th straight victory—four short of the American League record—as Baltimore de-

Argentine Rowers Capture All 3 Opening Day Events

COLUMBIA, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Argentine rowing team captured all three gold medals in the opening day events of the Pan American Games.

The United States team placed second in the three events, while the Soviet Union took bronze.

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The Scoreboard

Advertisement for Firestone tires featuring a car on a track and the slogan 'MORE RACES ARE WON ON FIRESTONE TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER BRAND'. Includes text: 'WHAT WE LEARN ON THE TRACK WE BUILD INTO THE TIRES YOU USE ON THE ROAD'.

Observer

Inscrutable Occident

By Russell Baker



Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—While President Nixon's dramatic announcement that he will visit America sometime next year is still reverberating happily through this tired old world of ours, the intricate staff work which must precede any such historic presidential mission is already well advanced at the White House.

In undertaking his journey to America, the President will be severely hampered by the lack of a large corps of government experts deeply familiar with this immense and baffling country. We once had such a group of men, known as the Washington cliche circuit as "Old America Hands," but they were forced into early retirement years ago because their information too frequently failed to be the information Presidents wanted to hear.

Accordingly, with characteristic unpredictability, Nixon has told Professor Kissinger to assemble a group of new Old America Hands. Several hundred have already been rounded up, fingerprinted and sent to Attorney General John Mitchell, who is known as the police cliche circuit as "security checks," or, as we say in the mother tongue, to make sure they're not the kind of people apt to tell the President anything he doesn't already believe.

While waiting for this crop of experts, the White House staff planners are wrestling with the most incredibly complex questions about Nixon's host country.

Is there, for example, really a Hoboken? Is New Jersey, in fact, real? Or, as seems more likely, is it merely another of those elaborate spoofs which so delight the American's devout Occidental mind with its taste for grotesque humor?

Nixon danced a Romanian folk dance in a public square in Bucharest with an official. Logically, it would seem correct, upon visiting New York, for him to dance the bogaloo with Mayor Lindsay in Central Park. But is it?

While such questions are vital to preserving presidential "face," they have no great political import. The more difficult problem for the President will be to get behind the facades and showcases which will inevitably be presented to him as "the real America" and to find out for himself what conditions are truly like on that sprawling North American mainland.

White House advisers are already turning down incoming proposals which they believe are designed to give Nixon a misleading idea of life in America. One plan, which they have vetoed, called for the President, while visiting Washington, D. C., to travel by bus during the lunch hour from the White House to Anacostia, with no special assistants or body guards to help him.

The idea was rejected on the ground that it would give the President a distorted idea of how people are moved to and from work in the American capital. White House staff men with personal experience of Washington insist that workers there usually travel by chauffeured car.

At Vice-President Agnew's suggestion, the White House has also asked the Americans if the President might take one of their notorious weather communications centers and observe the workers at their task of distorting the news.

No reply has yet been received to this request. If one is, White House aides say, the President will not base any sight-seeing plans on it, because it is bound to be deliberately misleading.

White House aides are often asked, "Do these exotic presidential travels really do any good?" "Yes," they always say, since they are not paid large salaries to tell the public that the President is wasting his time.

The fact, however, is that no President these days can visit America successfully until he is out of office. This suggests a useful amendment to the Constitution. In addition to the President who visits around the world, it might give us another governing gentleman, only slightly less excited, who would be compelled by law to take the bus on rainy days, a taxi—between his home and the White House.

New Brain Drain: From U.S. to W. Germany

By John M. Goshko 46 Science and Math Teachers To Teach in Schools in Hamburg

HAMBURG, Aug. 1 (WPA)—The 92 men, women and children disembarking from a chartered jetliner here Thursday morning looked like just another group of camera-toting American tourists, but they represented a totally new kind of American invasion.

The group consists of 46 science and mathematics teachers plus assorted dependents. They are the first wave of a unique experiment that could have far-reaching impact on the field of education.

All have signed two-year contracts to teach in the Hamburg public schools. How successful they will be—given the formidable problems of working in a different language, culture and educational system—is a hotly debated matter of conjecture at the moment.

But what happens in Hamburg during the coming school year will be closely watched by officials grappling with a chronic teacher shortage in other parts of West Germany, and if Hamburg's gamble turns out well, it seems certain that within a short time tens of thousands of things will be prominent fixtures in West German school systems all the way from the Baltic Sea to the Bavarian Alps.

They have seized the chance to come even though the salaries they will earn here are considerably less than the norm at home and a host of resettlement and readjustment problems still await resolution. Only a few speak German with anything approaching fluency, and those with families face the difficult task of finding adequate housing.

Yet, all of them seem to share the bubbling enthusiasm of Dick Bukowski, a soft-spoken, 38-year-old math teacher from Champaign, Ill. Says he:

"I guess there will be difficulties but right now I'm ecstatic about the idea. It's a fantastic opportunity to do things I've always wanted to do at once—to try a job that gets you out of a rut, to live in a different country for a while, to try to perfect a foreign language, to travel and meet new people."

The reasons cited by the others are mostly variations on the same theme. Although the members of the group range in age from 24 to 53 and include both miniskirted girls who still look like coeds to gray-haired men trailed by wives and children, all express a common desire to seek a temporary respite from well-worn routines and pursue long-standing yearnings for travel and adventure.

Some have extra-special reasons for coming. Rudolph Gross, 40, and his wife, Annaliese, left their native Stuttgart 16 years ago to emigrate to the United States. In the past since, he has studied biology at the University of Maryland and taught it at Purdue University in Indianapolis. Now he wants to "live for a while in my old homeland and see what has happened here."

The principal responsibility has rested with Günter Aepel, 44, a member of the city's governing senate who has responsibility for schools, youth and vocational training. After hearing how space-industry cutbacks and school budgetary

problems were creating a large surplus of scientifically trained people in the United States, Mr. Aepel decided to see whether the American oversupply might be used to ease Germany's critical shortage of teachers.

He and his subordinates in the Hamburg schools administration then mounted a discreet recruiting campaign that was conducted mostly by mail. As incentives they offered to pay the travel expenses of those hired and stressed the psychological benefits of the opportunity for travel and the chance to take part in an unprecedented educational experiment.

The salaries offered are not very exciting by American standards. Depending on age and number of dependents, they will range from under \$500 monthly to slightly more than \$700. However, Mr. Aepel claims that when these sums are translated into German purchasing power they are considerably more respectable. In addition those who stay the full two years will benefit from exemption from both German and American taxes.

Judging from the response though, Mr. Aepel need not have been apologetic about the salaries. So many highly qualified people wanted to come that Hamburg school officials now spend a lot of time referring the excess applications to other West German states that are exploring the idea.

take an intensive, four-week course in German, and the hope is that this will build up their command of language sufficiently for them to move into the classroom.

Those who need it will also get supplementary instruction in German during the school year. In addition, Mr. Aepel has plans to use 12 or 13 of the Americans to teach senior high classes in English as an experiment to determine how well the students, who will have had several years of English, can absorb scientific instruction in that language.

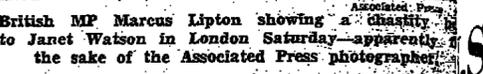
Another big problem is the shortage of housing that both adequate and within the salary range of the Americans, particularly those with families. On their arrival, they were all given temporary lodgings in a variety of university student dormitories and residences.

There was some wincing over the spartan nature of the accommodations and over the fact that husbands and wives found themselves separated, but most of the arrivals seemed to be taking the situation in stride. Mr. Aepel has mounted a public appeal for Hamburg's people to offer appropriate housing, and everyone involved appears confident that the problem eventually will be resolved.

The officials are realistic in predicting that not everyone will be happy that some will fail to overcome the language problem and that others will simply prove to be inadequate teachers. As a result, there is expectation that some attrition will take place when the six-month probationary period stipulated in the contracts expires.

But Mr. Aepel and others who have helped to plan the program remain convinced that it can work and that most of the Americans will have a successful two-year stint here. And, as they demonstrated on arrival, if the Americans do fail, it will not be for lack of preparation and effort.

When Mr. Aepel greeted them at the airport, he cautioned: "In many respects, things will be different from the American way of life. It will be a new experience with new challenges and new opportunities. We will be working with you and with the Americans who will be teaching, the Americans will be teaching."



British MP Marcus Lipton showing a chastity belt to Janet Watson in London Saturday—apparently the sake of the Associated Press photographer.

PEOPLE: What Price Chastity?

The British Parliament was called on Saturday to rule on whether a chastity belt is an item of clothing or a safety device.

Marcus Lipton, a Labor party member of Parliament who has represented Britain at several international conferences, put forward a motion for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, to answer today in the House of Commons.

"The customs says that chastity belts are a minor item of clothing and as such are eligible to purchase tax. I don't know what they would say about breast plates," said Lipton.

"I want the chancellor to reverse the customs that chastity belts are items of clothing and not a safety device." There is no purchase tax on a safety device.

"Being a 70-year-old widower, my interest in chastity belts is purely academic, but they are a valuable dollar earner and play an important part in our balance of payments," Mr. Lipton said.

A British firm sells 133 replicas of the 13th century chastity belts all over the world.

Robin Huggins, a partner in the firm involved with chastity belts, said: "We have sold several thousand chastity belts to all parts of the world. They are not just a gimmick. Some of the letters we receive are very serious."

Re: said orders have been received from such places as Tibet, Nepal, the United States, Australia.

"Once I was called to Harrow in England, early one day to lend a young lady who had the keys of the padlock which held her belt in place," said Huggins.

Lipton said that chastity belts as an item of clothing were subject to about 11 percent import tax.

"It seems absurd that foreign can buy these belts without tax, but the British husbands in England, early one day to lend a young lady who had the keys of the padlock which held her belt in place," said Huggins.

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